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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Jews Reject New Home; De Valera's Vote Drops

After 1867 years of wandering with no more than partial fulfillment of the Balfour promise of 1917 to establish a Jewish national home, the Jewish people this week were offered a fully sovereign state.

Britain proposes a three-way division of Palestine. The Jews would have part; the Arabs another, and a third would remain under British mandate from the League of Nations.

Both Jews and Arabs have greeted the plan with criticism. Troops were mustered to keep order in the Holy Land while the plan was being announced.

Christians, alone among the three major religious groups to whom Palestine is sacred, are generally welcoming Britain's proposal.

* * *

The Plan

From Syria southward, the new Jewish state would extend along most of the coastal plain. The eastern boundary bisects the Sea of Galilee, swings south of Nazareth toward the coast, and winds south again to form a coastal strip some 12 miles wide.

Jerusalem and Bethlehem are included in a mandated area to remain under British control as trustee for the League of Nations. The whole of Palestine is now governed in this way. The smaller mandated area would stretch in a narrow strip from Jerusalem to the coast at Jaffa, cutting through the Jewish state as the Polish Corridor divides East Prussia from Prussia.

Arabs would have the rest of Palestine and Transjordan, many times larger than the Jewish state, but with only a short coastline and mostly desert.

* * *

League Candidates

The two new states would be invited to join the League of Nations, just as Iraq was upon being granted independence from British mandate.

Jewish representatives could then sit at Geneva in the full panoply of national sovereignty. The world's millions of Jews could not return to Palestine to live—only a million could comfortably inhabit the new land—but all Jews would have at least a symbolic flag and a homeland.

Despite this advantage, for which Zionists have struggled since the last century, Jews generally find Britain's plan inadequate. The Royal Commission whose findings prepared for the project frankly states its opinion that Jewish and Arab claims in the Holy Land are irreconcilable.

The plan is thus an attempt at compromise. Its adoption rests with the League. The Permanent Mandates Commission will first consider the proposal. Next September the Council and Assembly are due to act on it, apparently in stormy sessions.

* * *

European Objections

Poland, for one League member, has already indicated vigorous opposition. Anti-Semitic outbreaks there have recently recalled pogroms of old in a land where Jews remember, from Tsarist times, some of their darkest years.

Under present arrangements in Palestine, Jewish emigration from Poland and other European countries has increased. Arrival of Jews in the Holy Land is a chief cause of Arab unrest, and has led to recurring clashes.

The new Jewish state is so small—and presumably must accommodate all Jews now scattered over Palestine—that Europe sees an actual decline in possibilities for Jewish emigration.

Many factors, then, beside Jewish wishes, enter into the erection for them of a national home. Not since the brief independence won from Syria by the Maccabees, 168-141 B. C., have the Jews ruled a fully sovereign state. The last trace of national self-existence crumbled with the sacking of Jerusalem by Titus in 70 A. D.

* * *

De Valera Slips

In Ireland and in India the British Empire also added vital chapters to one of the most remarkable political sagas of all time—the peaceful evolution of a commonwealth of self-governing nations.

The Irish Free State comes closest, among present members of the British Commonwealth, to semi-independence won by revolt. Britain's modern way is to grant freedom by negotiation.

De Valera's nationalistic program is climaxed in the new Constitution, now ratified by a lukewarm majority in a plebiscite. As for Mr. de Valera's personal hold on popular approval, the election seems to point toward temporary weariness of the temperamental Irish with his already long tenure of office.

Final returns, available Wednesday, gave Mr. de Valera 69 seats in the Dail, an exact tie with all other parties combined. William T. Cosgrave, former President and leader of the Opposition, commands 48 seats. Labor has 13, and Independents 8. In the last Dail, Mr. de Valera had 77 seats.

Since Labor usually sides in large part with Mr. de Valera, he has a working majority. In case of a tie vote in the Dail, his supporter,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

Government owned munitions sought by Labor.

Cooler, probable showers predicted tonight.

State appeals $481,000 Worcester pike suit.

Vanderbilt studying R. I. Bay sailing 42 years.

And news from all New England in the

Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Britain Seeks Middle Way In Spain Impasse

PARIS, July 10 (AP)—The French Government officially declared today that international control of the Franco-Spanish frontier barring soldiers and arms from Spain would be suspended Tuesday unless similar control were re-established on Portugal's Spanish border.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 10 — The British Government today started on the difficult task unanimously entrusted to it by the International Non-Intervention Committee last night of trying to find a middle way between two fundamentally opposite plans for non-intervention in Spain, put forward respectively by Britain and France on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other.

The only known common factor is that every single one of the non-interventionist states, not excluding Germany, Italy and Portugal, appears now to be sincerely anxious for non-intervention to continue. Beyond this, as yesterday's proceedings showed, there is almost complete disagreement except as regards the Netherland's proposal to hand the problem over to Britain for handling.

Belligerent Rights Denied

Britain and France will not agree to the suggestion for granting belligerent rights on the grounds that it would unduly favor the side of the greater strength at sea, namely the Insurgents. Germany and Italy will not agree to the withdrawal of foreign "volunteers," because it would unduly favor the side with the fewest, namely, the Loyalists. There is, however, a slight ray of hope on this score because Count Dino Grandi, Italy's Ambassador, described the issue as unimportant and Germany is known to be anxious to withdraw them. If Italy and Germany were to insist, General Franco would have no alternative but simply to comply.

While it has to be admitted that most observers are prophesying that the British will not succeed in finding the way out, there is one favorable aspect of the situation which is sometimes overlooked, namely the difficulties which would result from a complete breakdown of control.

Alternative to Control

Leaving aside the possibility of open intervention, which is believed unlikely, Russia and perhaps France and Britain, too, would immediately start pouring in supplies for the Loyalists over the Pyrenees frontier, where General Franco's superiority at sea would be useless.

If the two Fascist states wanted to keep peace they would be involved in far greater expense than they have hitherto. Apart from the question of cost, they would also be obliged to deplete their reserves for their own defense forces at home.

Nobody wants an arms race of this kind. But this is the least of the evils which would follow the breakdown of the non-intervention plan centered in London.

May Avoid Failure

In these circumstances, it is a mistake to consider British efforts doomed to failure in advance. The whole weight of official Europe, and it is understood of Washington, is against Germany and Italy on this issue, and world opinion does still count for something, despite its setbacks in the Far East and in East Africa.

Meanwhile the situation remains in suspense, except for the French decision to withhold facilities from control officers on its land frontiers dating from Monday. This, however, does not involve opening the frontier to the dispatch of men and arms. It merely means that there will no longer be neutral observers to see that France keeps her word to close that frontier.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, July 10, 1937

Sports Page	5
Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Effectual Prayer [With Danish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 4

Tide of Metal 'Little Steel's' Reply to C.I.O.

Operation of Ohio Mills Is Nearly Normal, Officials State

Thin Picket Lines

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 9—Newly-made steel is being poured in streams a foot thick from furnaces in the big plants which are operating here in defiance of the C. I. O. steel strike. Boiling iron, that only eight hours or so ago was ore, is flowing from huge melting places in fiery currents the color of melted butter. Men are crunching great pink ingots of steel through rolls that flatten the complaining metal into long slabs, while other crews and mills are turning chubby bars into ribbons of steel a yard wide and hundreds of feet long. Steel, in short, is being produced in the major independent plants of the Youngstown district that were closed by the strike until two weeks ago.

The facts of ready operation are so self-evident as to eliminate controversy. Trips through plants of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Republic Steel Corporation make it plain the steel industry is getting back toward normal.

First-hand inspection of open hearth furnaces and blast furnaces, principal sources of steel and iron, yields only one kind of evidence, and that tends to confirm the statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that its rival, the C. I. O., had lost its steel strike.

Ohio Is Key State

While the strike has touched plants in seven states, what goes on in Ohio seems vital to the two most militant independents, Republic and Sheet and Tube, because their production is largely concentrated in this State. Out of Republic's 6,453,500 tons of normal steel production, 5,059,000 are found in this State. Out of Sheet and Tube's 3,120,000 tons, 2,160,000 are in Ohio.

When Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio began to use the national guard to protect from interference employees who wanted to go back to work, John L. Lewis, chairman of C. I. O., for the first time faced the danger of losing a big strike, according to opinion here. Pickets still claim production is low, that key men are missing and some departments are unable to reopen. Picketing, incidentally, has fallen off. At the main gate of Sheet and Tube no pickets were discernible during part of this week. As shifts changed at Republic yesterday morning, only four pickets began the vigil. Ultimately five more appeared—still one short of the allowed quota of 10. As for the companies, both concede that not all their men are back, but assert absentees make only a small percentage, and have not retarded operations. Officials assert production is nearly normal for this season.

A visit to plants guarded by soldiers settles some conflicting claims. The visitor can see for himself whether or not companies are carrying on make-believe operations with a skeleton force designed to serve as bluff and mislead the outside world, as has been charged. Inside the plants, there is no ap-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Wings Across the Atlantic—Strictly According to Schedule

© International

The Caledonia, Imperial Airways Flying Boat, Arriving Over New York City
Ending the First Shuttle Crossing by Air of the North Atlantic

Russia's Purge—What Lies Behind? Executions Continue in Siberia

Agricultural Leaders 'Liquidated' in East for Crop Sabotage

New Plot Shown

MOSCOW, July 10 (AP)—The arrest of three heads of the Agricultural Department in the far eastern area for alleged conspiracy to sabotage crops there as aid to "Japanese conquest" of Russia was announced by the Khabarovsk (Siberia) newspaper Pacific Star, which reached Moscow today.

The newspaper disclosed that a considerable part of the 1936 grain crop in the Far East was lost under snow, while the 1937 crop plan was unfulfilled because of lack of machinery.

Meanwhile, the communist organ Pravda shed a little light on recent execution of several rail officials in the same area by disclosure that some of those executed were Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway sold to Japan in 1935.

Under terms of sale and agreement by the Soviet, senior employees of the railway had to surrender their jobs and leave Manchoukuo within one or two months.

The paper Pravda alleges that Japan recruited a large number of these to become Japanese agents on return to the Soviet Union and to engage in a systematic spy, sabotage and wrecking activity.

Soviet Sees Holes In U. S. Vote System

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 9

Andrey Vishinsky, Soviet prosecutor, criticised the United States' electoral system today.

"In the United States constitutional equality is supposed to exist," Mr. Vishinsky told the committee at a meeting in the Kremlin. "Each state elects just as many senators as the next state, that is, two each.

"But what happens? New York, with its many millions, gets two senators while a state with 100,000 inhabitants also gets two senators. A wonderful equality!"

Mr. Vishinsky did not mention the United States House of Representatives, which is elected in proportion to population.

Wide Distrust in Party Ranks Decimated by New Campaign

Policy Reversed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Perhaps the most instructive comment upon the recent "purges" in Soviet Russia, which resulted in the shooting and imprisonment of hundreds of prominent Communists, was made by Joseph Stalin himself, in a speech to the Fourteenth Party Congress Dec. 23, 1925.

In that speech, Mr. Stalin explained why he and his associates opposed the demand of other Party leaders, headed by Gregory Zinovieff and Lev Kameneff, for the punishment of Leon Trotzky, who had refused to abide by majority decisions of the Party.

Mr. Stalin then said: "We did not agree with Comrades Zinovieff and Kameneff because we knew that the policy of extermination is pregnant with great dangers to the Party, that the method of shedding blood—and they demanded blood—is dangerous and contagious; one cuts off a head today, another tomorrow and the day following a third. And then what remains of the Party?"

Those are phophetic words in the light of what has happened in Russia since August, 1936. In that month the same two men, Zinovieff and Kameneff, who had demanded the blood of Trotzky, were executed together with 11 associates.

Their Policy Adopted

Mr. Stalin finally had adopted the policy against which he warned the Party 11 years before, and subsequent events have amply proved the truth of his warning that this policy is "dangerous and contagious."

In less than a year this policy has destroyed many of the most powerful men in Russia; it has deprived the country of their services, and has filled prisons with hundreds of other men and women, once among the most zealous supporters of the Bolshevik regime. The demand for additional victims is echoed and re-echoed in Bolshevik speeches and in Bolshevik resolutions published in official newspapers.

It seems pertinent to repeat Mr. Stalin's question in 1925: "And then what remains of the Party?" To answer that question one should examine the dominant qualities of the surviving Party leadership, particularly of the younger men who recently have been elevated to the all-powerful Political Bureau.

Yezhoff Is New Star

The prototype of these younger men is N. I. Yezoff, who has risen with unprecedented speed in the Party hierarchy. A year ago his

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Washington Bans 'Gas' Sale to All Who Seem Drunk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—Sale of gasoline to drivers "visibly intoxicated" has been ordered stopped by District of Columbia officials.

The District commissioners have directed their attorneys to draw up an "airtight" law to enforce their order.

"It is high time," declared Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen, "to remove the drunken driver from our streets. There is no better way to halt this traffic criminal than by refusing him the right to drive."

Under the proposed regulation, 'gas' station attendants would refrain from giving any service to a car if the driver appeared to be intoxicated.

More than 600 local gasoline distributors have offered support to the drive, placards quoting the regulation will be posted in all filling stations.

America Named for Britisher?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, England, where the light is clear and bright with the color of stained glass, will be found the "Amerycke Brass." The brass shows a man and woman in the costume of Cabot's time. The woman is Joan, daughter of Cabot's friend, Richard Amerycke.

Some years ago, as a result of research in the records of English and Continental libraries, the theory was put forward that America is named after Richard Amerycke, Sheriff of Bristol, who presented the King's gift of £12 to John Cabot, "hym that found the new Isle." A story has persisted that America was so called in Bristol before the name was in general use. Furthermore, Amerycke was a much more considerable man in his day than was Amerigo Vespucci, who was a friend of the Columbus family. Again, it was the custom to call places after surnames rather than Christian names.

Two fires, one at Bristol and the other at Westminster, so completely destroyed the Cabot records that it is not known even where John Cabot is buried. The Amerycke suggestion, therefore, is no more than a fascinating theory. On the other hand, records untouched in some library may yet reveal this as the true story of America's christening.

It was on June 24, 1497, that the Cabots made their landfall on the mainland of North America, two years before Columbus landed on the southern continent. The flags of England and St. Mark were planted on the soil of "the new found land," which afterward became England's first colony. John Cabot and his son Sebastian, then a youth of 19 or 20 years, had sailed across the Atlantic with a crew of 18 men in a ship of some hundred tons burden. The King had granted them a charter for the adventure, and on the sails of their ship, the Matthew, Bristol ladies had embroidered the royal arms and the arms of the city. The Mayor and the abbot of the Augustinians, with a crowd of citizens, had wished them Godspeed and the church bells had clanged as they dropped down the six miles of Avon to the sea.

They were not the first white men to reach this land, for Leif Ericson, sailing southwest from Greenland in the year 1000, found a new country which he named Vinland, and which is now called Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Ice Cream for Julius Caesar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—"Ice Cream Through the Ages" was the title of a paper presented at the Rotary Club at a recent Belfast weekly meeting in the Grand Central Hotel by Rotarian Joseph Forte.

It was only in the last few years, he said, that researchers had been able to get the facts together. In all the hot countries in the ages past slaves were employed bringing snow from the caverns in the mountains to be used during the warm weather. This snow was used with the juice of fresh fruits to make cool and refreshing drinks, which had come down in history as iced drinks. The Persians, Romans, Egyptians, and Greeks, all had slaves engaged in this industry.

In 333 B. C. Alexander the Great had been a consumer of the ancient form of ice cream and had had supplies of it on his campaigns. The Ptolemys had also been fond of this form of iced drink and there are records of its being served at their banquets.

Among the Romans, Quintus Maximus left a recipe which was nothing more or less than ice cream, and Julius Caesar was also fond of it. Marco Polo found it in China in 1254 A. D. and it was introduced into the court of France in 1537 and by King Charles I's chef into England in 1625.

About 1770 several well-known firms specialized in this trade and really founded the industry in Britain. America, Mr. Forte said, claimed to have "invented" it, although it had been introduced into the United States by an Italian.

General Strike in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 10—Large numbers of soldiers and armed Mobile Guards police the boulevards of Paris today as a result of a general strike of café, restaurant and hotel-workers.

Except for some minor clashes that occurred when the striking waiters invaded the few sidewalk cafés which remained open, the capital was calm. Guests in many hotels, however, are being seriously inconvenienced by the strike.

The Government has issued a statement strongly condemning the strike and urging representatives of the trade unions and employers to settle their quarrel quickly.

The principal point of contention is the method of applying the 40-hour week, workers insisting on a five-day week of eight hours each, while employers hold out for a five-and-a-half-day week in accordance with the compromise reached under government auspices last week.

Atlantic Shuttle Completed by Air In Routine Style

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—A new aviation conquest, showing the feasibility of commercial airline operation across the Atlantic, was completed today—and the attendant excitement was about equal to that of the arrival of the afternoon train.

Two of the world's most powerful flying boats, the Caledonia of Imperial Airways of Great Britain and the Pan American Clipper III of Pan American Airways, have completed the first scheduled shuttle crossing between the United States and England, an experiment preliminary to a regular passenger and mail service.

About 300 persons, half of whom were there because they happened to be in swimming, greeted the Caledonia when she alighted at Port Washington yesterday after a two-hour, 27-minute flight from Montreal, completing the trip from Southampton begun last Sunday.

Capt. A. S. Wilcockson said he did not sight the Pan American Airways Clipper III, which made a similar survey flight to Foynes from Botwood, Newfoundland, last Monday.

Three members of the Inter-departmental committee on International Civil Aviation, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Harllee Branch, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Stephen F. Gibbons, and Richard Southgate of the U. S. Department of State, flew here from Washington to extend greetings

Captain Wilcockson said he and his crew would remain in New York until Monday, studying data obtained during the trans-Atlantic crossing, and conferring with Pan American officials who will join with Imperial Airways in operating a passenger and mail service to London.

The Caledonia will be flown to Montreal Monday, he said, and will continue on Tuesday to the Imperial Airways base at Botwood, from where it will take off a day or more later for the return crossing to Foynes.

Pan American officials said no date had been set for the return flight of the Pan American clipper now in England.

Earhart Search Moves to Climax Of 8-Day Effort

HONOLULU, July 10 (AP)—The Navy moved its eight-day search for Amelia Earhart toward a climax today by speeding a giant aircraft carrier and 62 planes to equatorial waters already combed by air and surface craft.

Three vessels and three planes already in the search have covered an area estimated at more than 140,000 square miles. Yesterday, a plane from the battleship Colorado alighted in a lagoon at Hull Island, southernmost of the Phoenix Group, and the crew asked inhabitants if they saw or heard a plane about the time Miss Earhart broadcast her fuel was nearly gone and she could not sight land. The handful of whites and natives could give no help.

Rear Admiral O. G. Murfin, directing the hunt from here, said an area of about 265 square miles stretching in every direction from the barren sandspit Miss Earhart missed on her round the world flight would be covered before the search is called off.

Earhart radio called defective; use of navy criticised in search: Page 4.

New Deal Fate Is Seen Hinging On Court Issue

Impending Bills Vital to It Are Thought Dependent on Result

May Mark Turning

Opponents Within Party See Left-Right Struggle for Supremacy in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—The New Deal's prestige for the balance of Mr. Roosevelt's second term stands or falls on the outcome of the present court reorganization battle, now in its fifth day in the Senate.

That is the issue which, to a political mind, overshadows the immediate issue of the Supreme Court, and which is motivating the activity of both sides of the struggle.

Administration leaders brought this situation about. They evoked this particular test, and they went into the matter with their eyes open. If Mr. Roosevelt loses the battle, political history will write it down as the crucial mistake of White House strategy. On the other hand, the knowledge of its importance guarantees that Administration leaders will fight to the end with the determination which they have shown from the outset.

Behind the present struggle, when seen in these terms, are half a dozen major New Deal measures, yet to be enacted.

Represent Second Thoughts

They represent the second thoughts of the New Deal. Five years after Mr. Roosevelt came to office they sum up, in draughtsmanship and experience, the later phase of the New Deal. They are not more radical than the initial legislation, but on the whole they are propably more far-reaching in the effect upon the permanent scheme of things.

If Mr. Roosevelt wins his battle, they will almost certainly go into effect. It is part of the Administration scheme for this summer to be a mopping-up period. Congress will not immediately adjourn, under present plans, even if the court reorganization plan passes.

The scheme is that the major bills which will have bunched up behind the Senate during the struggle will be rushed through in short order. They will have been passed by the House, it is assumed, during the Senate filibuster.

If the log jam is finally dynamited in the Senate, these separate bills will be shot down the rapids like lightning, one after the other.

Thought Decisive Issue

Thus the Senate fight is not merely for a court that will uphold New Deal legislation, as the Administration sees it, but for the legislation itself.

Administration opponents take much the same view of things. They believe the Roosevelt power may be weakened or perhaps broken in the current fight. There are, it is true, some "New Deal Senators" who protest that they have no quarrel with the Administration save on the court issue. But they are few. A glance at the names of Democratic opponents of the court plan show them to be practically all conservatives. Many of them have already broken with the New Deal or its key legislation.

They rejoice that Mr. Roosevelt has made the court plan a matter of personal prestige. They believe they have been presented the strongest possible issues they could hope for—on a silver platter. Their eyes are on 1940. It will be a question then who will control the Democratic Party, the Roosevelt "leftists" or the Old Guard "rightists." That battle of 1940 is implicit in the struggle today.

Major Bills Involved

The major pieces of legislation dammed up by the court fight include the wages-and-hours bill, the power bill, setting up eight regional TVA's; the Wagner housing bill; the bill plugging up loopholes in the income tax law; crop insurance and soil conservation measures, and the ever-normal granary proposal.

If Majority Leader Robinson finds himself unable to hold New Dealers in line against the filibuster after a month or so, the Senate is likely to quit and go home without action on these measures. It will be difficult to salvage New Deal prestige thereafter to put them ever into effect, at least the more drastic of them.

These thoughts betray themselves in the speeches of Senators in the court bill—whether they are for or against the measure. Spectators find it a disappointment that the debate does not rise to great constitutional heights. Such speeches may come, but they have not appeared yet. The court plan has been debated for five months. Most Senators have fully made up their minds. Argument will not change them.

Depends on Getting Vote

The Administration almost certainly has a small majority, if it can get a vote. Its strategy is to force a vote by whatever means available, chiefly political pressure.

Opposition strategy is to hold the angry dissenters in line. For this purpose, the speech of Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, today and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, yesterday, were effective.

Senator Wheeler declared at one point:

"There is a word in use in New England, with which many are familiar, which describes the sort of discussion that has been taking

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Public Opinion Forces Halt In Kansas City Strike Violence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10 — Incipient violence in labor disputes in Kansas City has been met promptly and effectively by formation of the Citizen's Emergency Committee for Law and Order, which has enrolled more than 45,000 residents to protect workers in their jobs.

The committee is in no wise a vigilante organization. It has worked solely to bring about action by constituted authorities, through mobilization of public opinion.

A month ago, a hotel strike was under way. Window breaking and other sabotage were reported almost daily. The 2200 employees of Montgomery Ward & Co., mail order and retail store, were idle because of a strike. Labor difficulties were affecting numerous smaller businesses.

Then the Building Trades Council called a strike of craftsmen employed in residential construction. With most of that work on an open shop or non-union basis, the response was not large. To enforce the strike, men in motor car caravans began roaming streets, ejecting craftsmen from houses being built. Some bands numbered as many as 150 men. Workers constructing an apartment house were carried downstairs and into the street. Many men were reported beaten.

Sheriffs Give Protection

In suburban districts in Jackson and Clay counties, Missouri, and in Johnson County, Kansas, sheriffs were quick to furnish protection. The caravans limited their rounds to the city itself, but many workmen on suburban jobs were afraid to return, for they lived in Kansas City, Mo. Judge Allen C. Southern of the Circuit Court sat with a shotgun on the steps of a home in Independence, Mo., being remodeled for him, to protect the craftsmen.

Builders' demands failed to bring any promise of police protection from the City Manager, Judge H. F. McElroy. Judge McElroy said he feared interference by police would make the situation worse. He suggested a conference. Builders replied they could not confer with men whose methods were violence. With residential construction in the city at a standstill, the motor caravans began to dump supply trucks and close rock plants and gravel pits to stop suburban building.

For a week the builders continued their efforts, then carried their appeal to other business men of the city. A group of 200 was formed in an effort to end violence.

Immediate Response

The response was immediate. By the time of the third general meeting attendance had grown to 4500. Advertisements were inserted in newspapers inviting citizens to join the Citizens' Emergency Committee for Law and Order. There were no dues, no obligations; merely an expression that the signer desired restoration of order in the city. The merits of any labor controversy were not an issue; the issue was the protection of the right to work for men desiring to work, and the insistence upon peaceful methods of enlisting union members and conducting strikes.

With little solicitation, signatures poured in from citizens in every walk of life. Within a week the city manager, facing such an expression of public opinion, ordered the police to stop intimidation and violence.

Nothing more was needed. The caravans disappeared. Only a few scattered attacks on workers have been reported. Men have returned to residential building jobs, and efforts at enforcement of wage and hour demands must await more thorough, and peaceful, unionization.

The hotel strike has been settled. The Montgomery Ward plant remains closed while the National Labor Relations Board conducts hearings to determine whether the Union of Ward Employees is company-sponsored, as is charged by C. I. O. members at the store, or whether the plant union may contend with the C. I. O. group in an election to decide which shall represent the employees. Meanwhile the idle plant is being peacefully picketed.

Hotel Proprietors Don White Jackets to Serve Guests During Strike

PARIS, July 10, (AP)—The Union of Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers, overriding an appeal for labor peace by Premier Chautemps, early today called a general strike in Paris.

The action, apparently effective immediately, was voted in a midnight meeting of union delegates after a conference with Premier Chautemps who attempted to dissuade them from striking.

A strike order was issued announcing that a general strike was decided upon against employers in the hotel industry "refusing to apply a 40-hour week in five eight-hour days."

"Houses having applied the law," the order said, "will remain open."

Mobile guards were posted along the boulevards and in front of many large hotels. Pickets paced the streets, seeking to spread the walk-out which was called in demand of an unconditional five-day week.

In the morning it was confined to the large cafés and hotels. Smaller establishments, staffed by families, did a rushing business in serving Parisians with their morning meal.

Committees of three affiliated unions of hotel and café employees, cooks and kitchen boys, broadcast the strike call and instructed members to cease work except in establishments where a strict 40-hour week was in effect.

The employers' syndicate countered the movement with a warning they would close their places rather than modify their working hours from the provisions of the Government's labor accord of July 2, which established an approximate 5½-day week.

Many proprietors refused to close today when their waiters and other help failed to show up. They donned white jackets and served table themselves.

Squads of police were kept busy dispersing demonstrators from in front of the cafés which opened for business. The strikers paraded the boulevards, chanting "Five-day week, five-day week."

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Molten River Flows in Steel Mill

Aikins

Results of Back-to-Work Movement

Photograph Taken During the Pouring of a 32,000-Pound Steel Ingot, Showing the Molten Metal Being Released From the Ladle to the Huge Ingot Mold. As Each Mold Is Filled, the Crane Moves the Suspended Ladle Into Position Above the Next Mold. At the Right—Three Open Hearth Workmen Are Watching the Progress of a Heat in the Open Hearth Furnace at South Chicago, Ill.

C.I.O. Unions Win Employee Vote In Two Steel Plants

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit, Mich.: The National Labor Relations Board announced that the United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, won an employee election at the Midland Steel Products Company.

The board said 1284 of 1442 workers who cast votes favored the U. A. W. A. as their sole collective bargaining agency.

New York: Employees of the Malleable Iron Company, Naugatuck, Conn., voted 251 to 226 for the C. I. O. as bargaining agency in a recent election, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, announced.

Johnstown, Penna.: The Committee for Industrial Organization and its foes marshaled support in anticipation of a collective bargaining election among the 15,000 employees at the Bethlehem Steel Works. Two additional C. I. O. organizers moved into the city and James Mark, leader of the month-old strike, outlined the union's strategy in conferences with aides.

The Citizens' Committee, critic of the C. I. O., discussed plans in the event a vote is ordered by the National Labor Relations Board.

Philadelphia: The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Employees Association was selected as collective bargaining agency of the city's traction employees in a privately run election opposed by three other unions including those of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.

The election was arranged by the company to replace a co-operative association of employees which was disbanded because it conflicted with the Wagner Labor Act. The defeated unions had instructed their members not to vote.

Judge J. Warren Davis in U. S. Circuit Court said if the election was unfair, the National Labor Relations Board could correct it.

Canonsburg, Penna., July 9 (AP) — A strike of 3000 employees closed plants of the Continental Can Company and its subsidiary, the Standard Tinplate Company. The companies said the strike was called by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, because of differences over wage scales in the Continental plant.

Alcoa, Tenn.—Officials of the Aluminum Company of America and the local Aluminum Workers' Union studied an undisclosed proposal submitted by J. C. Howard, Department of Labor conciliator, to end the strike in the company's fabricating mill.

Mr. Howard, who has been attempting to settle wage differences by arbitration since before the union called the strike, May 18, said he was expecting an early answer to his proposal from both parties.

Ottawa—Strikes and lockouts in Canada showed a big increase in June compared with June, 1936, but were lower than in May, 1937.

The department of Labor issued a report showing the number of strikes and lockouts in June at 39, involving 7461 workers and causing time loss of 66,037 man working days, compared with 15 disputes, involving 1060 workers and time loss of 3310 days in June last year.

In may, 1937, there were 44 disputes, involving 10,225 workers causing time loss of 56,920 days.

'Little Steel' Answers C. I. O. With Rivers of Molten Metal

(Continued from Page 1)

pearance of bluff, work apparently running on as usual.

Production has passed the preliminary stage of preparation, required by reopening after the long shutdown. Factory routine has picked up again, no groups are standing around waiting for something to do, each man is doing his trick.

The visitor observes: Five blazing eyes, each set in the blackness of the iron door of an open hearth furnace. Five doors to a furnace flash like suns in this great hall of steel making. One after another furnaces stretch for perhaps a quarter of a mile. Holes in the doors emit the glare of a hundred tons of seething steel. Here and there a man has stripped to trousers and shoes, but the majority wear shirts, open at the neck. These men are cooks. They mix their brew, sample it, stir it and pour it out.

Up bumps a trainload of ingredients—10 carloads of scrap iron consisting of turnings from machine shops, and six cars of limestone. Each car carries its load in four boxes. A charging crane picks up these boxes of iron and stone, one by one, pushing them into the furnace and turning them over to dump their burdens into the flaming broth.

Ready to Pour

At one furnace the steel has been cooked enough and is ready to pour. Five men grasp a long steel rod, poke it into the metallic soup and begin to stir.

On the other side of the furnace a ladle as large as a cottage room has been brought below. A 10-foot trough is swung down so one end fits into the furnace and the other hangs over the enormous ladle. The clay plug in the furnace's side is knocked out, steel gushes into the spout and at its end drops like a waterfall in a stream a foot thick.

Molten iron flowing from blast furnaces is golden. Molten steel is a pale lavender, almost white, decked with delicate lilac sparks as it plunges.

Swiftly 100 tons of steel fill the cup which is 15 feet high and 8 feet wide, and take on a mottled crust of brown and black. These impurities skim themselves off by running into a "thimble," another lesser ladle, in an overflow of brilliant orange.

Overhead, a great crane rambles down, gently inverts two hooks as long as a man under the arms of the steel ladle, softly swings it out from the furnace and carries the pot of steel 50 feet down a railroad track to a waiting row of ingot molds. The crane centers the nozzle on the bottom of its cargo over the first ingot—and waits. The new-made steel must be analyzed.

In a few minutes, the steel, now golden like liquid iron, begins to pour into the ingots, then these are carted away by a stubby locomotive. Hundreds of ingots stand cooling on tracks by the building, so hot the passerby has to step away.

Soaking Pits Next

The next stage in steel production finds the soaking pits sending up little curling flames. Here the ingots are reheated in ovens until they reach the right texture to mold. A large chunky block four feet tall, weighing a ton or two, the ingot then starts toward the "blowing mill," the first set of rolling mills.

Teamwork is required of the three men who, from a tower, direct by levers this block into the rolls, pull it back, turn it over, send it back in again. They put the metal through one set of rolls after another until it comes out a long strip a foot wide, like a thick plank.

Along this line of steel making everything was strictly business.

The newest big thing in steel is to be seen in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant. The hot strip mill rolls steel with a swiftness which is astonishing. The building is 1350 feet long. On this day the mill was turning bars of steel into incredibly long ribbons three feet wide and a little heavier than automobile body steel.

Ribbon Jumps Track

So fast is the ribbon spun that occasionally it jumps its narrow track, and then before the mill can be stopped two or three more strips hundreds of feet long shoot out and crumple. One of these "cobbles" happened on this trip.

Three long bands of steel piled up and partially veered off the platform to the floor. One by one they were coaxed back into their rolling path, detoured to a thick steel spindle, wound up on it like a spool of thread, and carried away to another mill to be smoothed out.

Back at the Republic plant, the visitor observes that the old way of handling pig iron, from whence it got its name, has been superseded by a short cut. Now, when newly-made fluid iron runs out of the bottom of a blast furnace, it is not diverted into a series of little molds and allowed to cool into stubby pig-like bars, but is poured into large ladles and taken hot to be transformed into steel.

Bubbling on its way from a Republic blast furnace, the ruddy river of iron coursed as in an irrigation ditch. After filling one ladle, workmen plugged the current to turn it into the next ladle. One worker, in an overcoat, shielded his face with an arm as he dammed the running iron with a gate.

Furnaces Working

Republic has four blast furnaces in this plant. All were working. The basic unit of steel production is ingots made in open hearth furnaces. Republic by count had 11 of its 15 furnaces going. Thirteen is normal. Usually several are out of service for rebuilding.

Sheet and Tube had 10 of its 12 operating, and another getting ready. Ten and a half is average.

When shifts changed at 3 p. m. the line of men coming out of one of the principal gates of Sheet and Tube (the plant has four gates) stretched back in view for nearly a block and a half. The men came singly and by twos and threes, and kept coming for more than 15 minutes.

At the main gate of Republic yesterday morning, it took two traffic officers to handle cars of employees going home from their night shift.

Unquestionably, the back-to-work movement has brought enough men back to the mills to make steel in quantity.

Films of Steel Mill Riot Seized by Chicago Police

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—A motion picture film of the Memorial Day steel riot in South Chicago was confiscated and a woman and six men were arrested in a police raid last night on a hall described as headquarters for the West Side Young Communists League.

The Police Department has banned exhibition of the pictures in Chicago on grounds it would incite audiences. Ten persons were killed in the clash between demonstrators and police.

Radio-Controlled Plane To Fly in Model Contest

DETROIT, July 10 (AP)—With the start of gasoline-powered contests today in the tenth annual National Championship Model airplane meet here, two University of Michigan students prepared their radio-controlled plane for tomorrow's events.

John S. Lopus, Rome, N. Y., a senior in the electrical school, and Leo A. Weiss, Brooklyn, a junior in the electrical department, have spent the past few months at work on the unusual craft. Their plane when fully loaded weighs 16 pounds. In order to finance its construction, Lopus, who dropped out of school for the semester, did odd jobs around Ann Arbor.

Consumer Benefits Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Additional legislation is necessary to make the Government's crop control program adequate for both producer and consumer, J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, informed a recent farmers' meeting here. "If we assume the responsibility for programs which aim at securing the farmer a reasonable and stable income," he said in an address before the annual Pitt County Farm Bureau picnic, "we must also assume the responsibility for assuring the consumer an adequate supply of feed and fiber at reasonable prices."

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Lewis Aides Deny Maritime Vote Is Setback to C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. lieutenants refused today to concede their plans to compensate for the setback in the steel strikes by organizing a vast national Maritime Federation had failed.

Despite the two-to-one vote of the Pacific Coast Maritime Federation against adherence to the C. I. O., there was confidence at C. I. O. headquarters the plan would go through. It was explained the adverse vote was due to a few details and merely indicated a desire for slight changes in the articles of affiliation. Since the component parts of the Pacific federation have voted for C. I. O. affiliation, Mr. Lewis is confident the group will join as a unit.

Plans are being pushed for a big convention in September of all maritime and fishing workers at which C. I. O. leaders hope to establish a single national federation embracing all workers associated with water-borne commerce.

Meanwhile verbal acerbities between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. leaders reached a new pitch of rancor. The remark of William Green, A. F. of L. president, that C. I. O. had lost the steel strike and was damaging labor's cause brought forth angry retorts from C. I. O. men. Mr. Lewis termed Mr. Green's words "the drooling from the pallid lips of a traitor." Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, said Mr. Green was "suffering from the same form of dementia as Mr. Hitler," adding that "it requires a distorted vision and tortured mentality to find cause for elation in a Girdler victory over the workers in the steel industry."

It would appear C. I. O. headquarters is somewhat sensitive about steel strikes, although Phillip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, continues to insist the strikes are progressing satisfactorily and have not been lost.

Nevertheless the weight of external evidence to the contrary has produced a general assumption among observers here that the steel strikes have been lost—at least for the time being. Speculation is active over whether Mr. Lewis will push on other fronts, or will take a breathing spell now and attempt to consolidate his position and discipline his forces before moving ahead.

The latter course is being strongly urged upon him by friends both within and without the movement, but it would appear that either he or some of his most trusted advisers feel that continued forward momentum is essential to the ultimate success of the C. I. O. movement. There is a belief on the part of some that if C. I. O. stops to consolidate it may fall apart.

Settlement Nears In New York Strike Of Cloakmakers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Settlement of the dispute between the Cloakmakers' Union and employing manufacturers was seen near, as labor and employer representatives got together for a second day's conference at the Hotel New Yorker today. Meanwhile not a wheel is turning in any of the shops affected by the strike, in which an estimated 35,000 workers are out.

It was to the interest of both sides to settle the dispute as quickly as possible, it was stressed in labor quarters this afternoon, since buyers are now in New York from all parts of the country contracting for their fall supply of goods.

Samuel Klein, executive director of the Industrial Council, said he was confident the stoppage would be ended by Monday.

Braille Editions in Welsh Issued by Blind Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The National Institute for the Blind is preparing Braille editions in Welsh of Cartrefi Cymru, Y Flodeugerdd Gymraeg and Rhyw Noson.

The books are in the vernacular, some of the Welsh words occupying more than a line of embossed type.

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Tower-o-Views

(Continued from Page 1)

Speaker Frank Fahy, holds the balance with one vote.

Compromise in India

In India, still another type of devolution is at work. There, Britain has granted a Constitution, hitherto prevented from coming into full operation by refusal of the Indian National Congress to accept provincial offices its members had won.

The refusal was based on demands that Britain abstain from use of powers reserved to the new Governor General. This week the deadlock was broken. Nationalists decided to take their seats in provincial legislatures.

Court Compromise

Hot words flew in the air-cooled United States Senate as Administration forces sought to push through a revised form of President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court.

The President remains silent on whether the revised bill represents the compromise he has said he would not make.

In brief, the revision raises the age from 70 to 75 at which the President could name an additional Justice for each one who has not retired at that age. A top limit of 15 is set for court membership. But this limit is less easily reached than under the old plan. Only one replacement can be made in any calendar year.

Associate Justice Van Devanter, retired, made his first public statement on the court since retirement:

"The Supreme Court has weathered storms before, and I am sure it will weather the present one."

Review of Court Debate: Page 1.

Search Goes On

In times of stress, whether an earthquake in Japan or the search for American fliers down in the Pacific, quick sympathies draw nations closer. Japanese ships join the search for Amelia Earhart and Capt. Fred Noonan.

Amelia pioneered on the North Atlantic. First among women, she flew the Atlantic in 1926, and flew it solo in 1932.

Her Pacific adventure has been criticized as a "stunt." Others viewed the flight as legitimate pioneering.

While this argument went on, two flying boats uneventfully flew the North Atlantic where Brown and Alcock, Lindbergh, and Earhart had pioneered alone. Large crews, without passengers, tested the course from Foynes, Ireland, to Botwood, Newfoundland.

British Imperial Airways' Caledonia made the westward flight of 1990 miles in 15 h., 9 m.

Pan American's Clipper III, aided by tailwinds, flew 1995 miles eastward in 12 h., 40 m.

The survey flight was declared a success. Regular passenger service is planned, possibly starting next spring.

The Belgian balloonist, Ernest de Muyter, won the Bennett race.

War Again Averted

Each week lately some new war threat has been snuffed out. This time Chinese and Japanese troops clashed at Lukouchiao near Peiping. Troops engaged in night maneuvers turned play warfare into actual fighting.

Tokyo and Nanking chose not to take the excuse for further armed operations. A truce was arranged. Tokyo demands cessation of anti-Japanese propaganda in North China, alleged cause of the clash.

Thumbnail Re-Views

Non-intervention committee delays showdown on Spain by giving task of compromise to Britain. Basque resistance to rebels nears end. Loyalists stage drive to lift siege of Madrid.

Outlook for Non-Intervention: Page 1.

Italy and Germany form alliance of state-controlled labor fronts.

France and Germany complete trade treaty negotiations. France prohibits price rises under "floating" franc. London applauds French efforts for stability, as hotel workers strike.

Argentina supports Monroe Doctrine, reversing former policy.

Hungary widens powers of Regent Horthy.

Russian mass executions continue, Jacob Doletzky, former director of Tass, official news agency, is charged with "Trotskyism."

Behind Russia's Executions: Page 1.

A. F. of L. on Way Back: Public dislike for C. I. O. violence revives A. F. of L. fortunes as debates on C. I. O. shake foundations of the major parties. At Philadelphia, bakery vote goes against the C. I. O. William Green points out steel strike mistakes of John L. Lewis, who begins ousting extremists.

Ford blames C. I. O. "conspiracy" after being charged by the National Labor Relations Board with violating the Wagner Act in River Rouge plant riot.

President Roosevelt orders departmental economy of $400,000,000. He signs $1,500,000,000 relief bill.

Sports: Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger officially chosen to race T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II off Newport July 31. At Milwaukee, four pole vaulters break world record at 14ft. 7⅝in. Budge wins three titles at Wimbledon—singles, men's doubles, mixed doubles—a record.

For Strap-Hangers: On U. S. railroads you can sue if you don't get a seat, says a New York ruling.

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Taxes Cut, Farm Debts Pared, To Rebuild Canada's Northwest; Saskatchewan Begins to Revive

Saskatchewan Recoups

Last of four articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—At no time during the past seven years have the farmers of Saskatchewan been in a better position to take advantage of a fair or good crop and make a real advance along the road back from the valley of depression where drought and wind and falling prices have held them prisoners for years.

And the crop is likely to be fair to good in the central and northern parts of the province. The southwest is again a scene of devastation and despair. That unquenchable hope that takes for its symbol the courageous phrase "There's always next year" is high in the favored parts of the province this summer.

The brightest aspect of the 1937 situation is that grain prices are higher than they have been for several years—since the depression began, in fact. It was the double impact of low prices and low production or none at all that crippled so many farming communities. It was as though nature and the economic scheme were in league against the wheat farmer. He will likely get a good price for his crop this year.

Financially the picture is brighter than it has been for some years. Through co-operation of the loan companies with the federal and provincial governments, progress has been made in paring down the staggering debt which lay over the wheat fields. They are joined with the farmer in his fight to win back financial independence.

By the terms of an understanding between the companies, the two governments and 155 hard-hit municipalities in the Province several concessions were made which have greatly benefited the debt-laden farmers. The loan companies agreed to wipe out all interest charges up to the last two years; the Province wrote off all relief and tax debts up to the same time and the Federal Government, largest creditor of all, agreed to wipe $18,000,000 from the provincial debt. It has been estimated that a debt burden of $75,000,000 has been lifted by this understanding and through the operation of the debt-adjustment board. A formal pact between the conferees was made impossible under the terms of the British North America Act.

Taxes have been reduced by as much as 50 per cent on farm lands. Land values are at a new low point. The mortgage companies have cut interest rates to 6 per cent in addition to the concessions listed above.

The Canadian wheat surplus is lower than it has been for many years and with conditions of unrest in Europe there is likely to be a ready market for the 1937 crop at a good price.

N. Y. Area Experiences Electric Fan Shortage

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—The General Electric Company, world's largest manufacturer of electrical appliances, didn't have a single electric fan on hand in Greater New York during yesterday's intense heat to supply to dealers.

The distributors' stock was entirely exhausted. All of the company's stock was in the hand of dealers. Retail sales in the New York area were 50 per cent ahead of last year and the factory at Bridgeport, Conn., was 20,000 fans behind on deliveries, and working day and night shifts to catch up.

Tweedsmuir Sees Colorful Fetes On Calgary Visit

CALGARY, July 10 (CP)—The Governor General of Canada and Lady Tweedsmuir came here yesterday for their first visit to the famous Calgary "Stampede" and were greeted at the station by Mayor Andrew Davison and a following of gaily dressed cowboys and eagle-plumed Indians.

The Viceregal party had a busy day. Lord Tweedsmuir received the Mayor and Mrs. Davison informally within little more than an hour of their arrival and went almost immediately thereafter to the Children's show of the Stampede.

Mayor Davison headed a large reception party which included Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Bowmen. Lord Tweedsmuir acknowledged the salutations of the Indian chiefs, David Bear's Paw of the Stony, Duck Chief of the Blackfoot, and Big Plume of the Sarcee. He then officially opened the Children's Show with a brief speech in which he told them: "I can't help wishing I had been born and raised in Alberta."

The Vice-Regal party returned to the Governor-General's train for lunch and went soon afterwards to see the semifinal stampede events.

In the evening the party went again to the grounds to see finals of the chuck-wagon race.

CCC's Capacity To Train Youths For Jobs Proved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — In its four years, the Civilian Conservation Corps has become an institution which many persons maintain would be hard to dispense with. It is not the Army, nor a university, nor does it duplicate the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts nor the police; yet it has been designed to fit in among them all with that particular flexibility which makes it the CCC.

There is an emergency on the highway, and a CCC truck arrives with what the crowd recognizes as authoritative service.

There is to be a skiing event on the mountain-side, and it is the CCC which prepares a parking space in the snow for hundreds of cars.

A child is lost in the woods, and the CCC boys do scout duty.

Travelers stalled on a lonely road make for the nearest CCC camp; and it is the rule that strangers always stay for supper.

While road building is largely incidental to fire lanes for fire fighting, many roads lead to new beauty spots hitherto inaccessible.

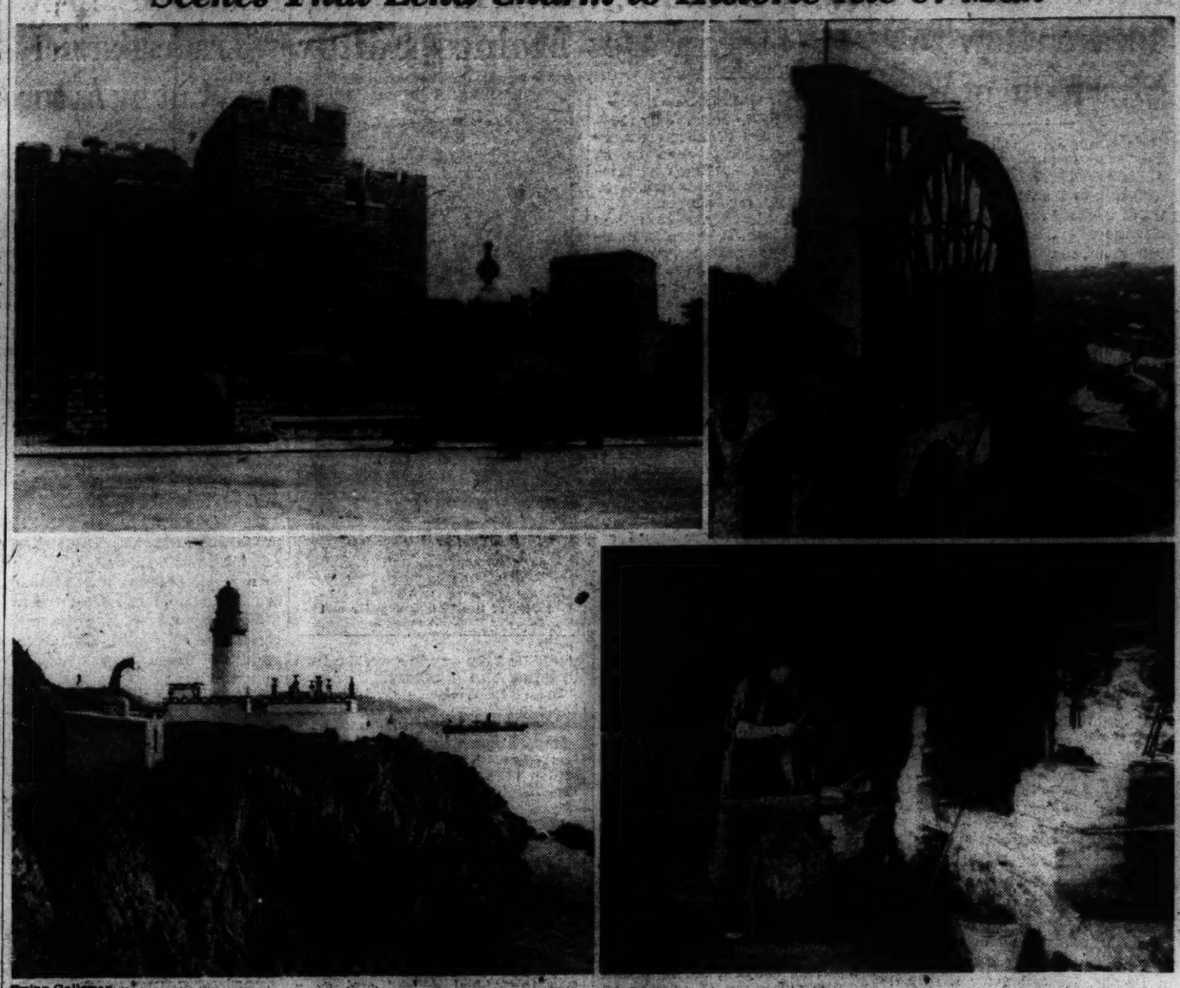
A number of these roads are real feats of building, bitten from the sides of mountains and climbing to dizzy heights. If the corps were disbanded tomorrow, it would be remembered for generations by the CCC roads.

The three-C camps, regardless of any decision of a far-off Congress, are also taking on an air of permanency. What were stark barracks four years ago, are now softened by trees, lawns, flower beds, window boxes and lily pools. With very little in the way of funds, each camp has worked up its own library, theater, recreation hall and classrooms.

Out of "nothing" and out of native materials, the enrollees have "fixed up" the camps. Boys from New Jersey, from Chicago and the West, as they have come and gone, have each contributed to their camp Individual talent has had full play Original fireplaces, andirons, rustic furniture, light fixtures, identify each camp. A blacksmith has taught wrought iron work which beautifies one camp and an enrollee with a flair for ornamental printing has captioned even the toolhouse with Old English printing.

In the appraisal and summing up at the fourth anniversary celebration, it was generally agreed that the training received in the camps must be more and more an educated preparation for industry.

Scenes That Lend Charm to Historic Isle of Man



Irving Galloway

An Island in the Irish Sea That Is a Small Country Unto Itself

Upper Left—Ancient Castle Rushen, Scene of Lieutenant Governor's Inauguration Since Early Times. The Tower Contains a Clock, Still Running, Presented by Queen Elizabeth. Upper Right—Laxey Water Wheel, 72½ Feet in Diameter, One of the Largest in the World, Was Built in 1854 to Pump Water From Lead Mines. Lower Left—Douglas Head Light Rises 220 Feet Above the Sea. Lower Right—Ballaugh Blacksmith Shop, One of the Oldest in Ireland and Still in Use

Loyalists Gain From Offensive West of Madrid

MADRID, July 10 (AP)—Government Spain's defender of Madrid, transformed into an offensive force the last four days, yesterday captured Quijorna, 18 miles west of the capital.

A Government communiqué asserted that the drive also carried the Madrid troops into Brunete, important road junction point 2½ miles southeast of Quijorna.

Gen. José Miaja's Government armies, supported by widespread activity of their air forces, shoved their attacks against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's besieging troops deeper into insurgent territory in three directions.

One column battled southward from El Escorial, north of Madrid; a second westward from the capital, and a third pushed southward below the city.

The main thrust of the four-day offensive was directed against the Brunete-Navalcarnero area, of great importance to the insurgents laying siege to Madrid. Brunete, particularly, is of high strategic value. It is the crossroads of the San Martin-Alcorcon and the El Escorial-Navalcarnero highways, both valuable communication lines.

Government communiqués reported several insurgent aircraft destroyed in a bombardment near Segovia; a truck caravan and a railroad train bombed near San Martin de Valdeiglesias; air raids on several insurgent fortifications, and part of a munitions plant destroyed at Saragossa.

Advices from other fronts said the insurgents failed to dislodge Government forces in counter-attacks on El Basurero, on the Aragon front, and in the Albarracin sector.

Insurgent Air Armada Stages Push on Madrid

BURGOS, Spain, July 10 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's air armada roared across Spain today from this and other insurgent bases in an effort to smash Madrid's western salient.

One hundred bombing planes—mighty tri-motored craft carrying explosives, and 150 machine-gunning pursuit ships were active in the operations, which centered on the Madrid front.

The scale of the Insurgent aerial drive bore out reports reaching here that the Madrid salient—a tank-protected army estimated at 30,000 men—was being exposed to a blasting from the sky.

New Trans-Polar Flight?

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 10 (AP)—An airplane trip here by S. Smirnoff, Soviet radio engineer, renewed speculation today regarding possibility of another Russian trans-polar flight.

Mr. Smirnoff, who flew from New York to Seattle and thence here, said Government orders prevented disclosing the purpose of his trip.

France Sets Patrol Deadline For Spanish Frontier Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 10 — International control of the Franco-Spanish frontier will end Tuesday, July 13, the French Government announced officially today.

Formal notification of the suspension of all international control measures is to be sent to the Non-Intervention Committee in London the previous day, it was stated at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Government's decision to suspend control along the Pyrenees, it is officially explained, is designed to put the Franco-Spanish frontier on exactly the same footing as Portugal's border, where control is no longer being exercised by English observers.

This action does not mean, it is emphasized in government circles, that the frontier will be open.

The French authorities themselves, it is stated, will continue to prohibit passage into Spain of all war materials forbidden by the non-intervention agreement.

As Charles Corbin, French Ambassador at London, indicated at the London meeting yesterday the measures abolishing control will be rescinded if and when control is resumed at the Portuguese frontier and along the seacoasts.

France remains ready, it is declared in official circles today, to study any compromise Britain may propose in accordance with the mission entrusted her by the Non-Intervention Committee. But the impression here is that the uncooperative attitude of Germany and Italy makes agreement extremely difficult. The French Government's own firm stand is unanimously approved in the press.

Lawmakers Praised For Resistance To 'Group Pressure'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 10—Strong praise of the 1937 New Jersey Legislature for keeping this Commonwealth on the list of "clean American states" is contained in the current bulletin of the State Manufacturers' Association, just issued here. Chiefly commended was the lawmakers' refusal to pass a state replica of the Federal Wagner Labor Relations Act and other bills characterized by the association as "unsound labor laws fomented by class pressure."

"When all around you there seethes a violent outburst of class war and political cowardice," the bulletin continues, "it is no mean achievement to keep a clear head and feet on the ground in the catch-as-catch-can arena of politics. Notwithstanding all the partisan confusion and the selfish critics, that is what the 1937 New Jersey legislative leaders succeeded in doing.

"The session was marked, not only by a public welfare record of passing the smallest number of new laws since 1888, but a splendidly courageous record of not passing nearly 700 other proposed new laws. It faced that growing American menace—constantly padded public relief expenditures—by using the pruning knife and emphatically rejecting more-relief-money new tax proposals.

"In the midst of country-wide, professional, 'mass labor' organizing lawlessness, and despite terrific 'group' pressure, the 1937 session both avoided and 'failed' to enact a state replica of that one-sided, labor-strife encouraging law known as the Wagner Act.

"The record of courage and restraint reflected in the 1937 New Jersey Legislature can only redound to the broad general economic benefit and welfare of all our people. It does not meet the wishes and fit in with the schemes of noisy and violent class-war promoters, but that is only more clinching evidence that the general welfare of the whole state has been best served."

Fresh Outbreaks West of Peiping; Truce Is Ignored

PEIPING, July 10 (AP)—Fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces broke out again today in the vicinity of Wanpingshien Village, 10 miles west of here.

The fighting began about 3 p.m. (2 a. m., EST), but was of short duration. It created, however, a tense situation because of an agreement by Chinese and Japanese troops to withdraw from the region yesterday.

A high Chinese official declared that the Japanese had broken the truce agreement by returning troops to the Wanpingshien-Marco Polo bridge area. He further declared that Chinese would resist with full strength at the first shot, but that "the Japanese will have to fire it, not us."

Today marked the third day of conflict, which started Wednesday midnight during Japanese maneuvers near Marco Polo bridge.

Each side blamed the other for beginning of hostilities.

The Hopei-Chahar Government circles confirmed the renewal of conflict and cannon firing was audible here.

Chinese sources declared that 600 Japanese troops with four tanks, 20 large artillery pieces, and seven small ones had left Fengtai, whence they withdrew yesterday, for the Marco Polo area.

A Japanese airplane passed over Peiping late in the afternoon, and Chinese here feared that their troops at the west end of Marco Polo bridge might be subjected to aerial bombardment.

Lansbury Confers With Duce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 10—After having interviewed Reichsführer Hitler on a campaign for peace, the indefatigable Mr. George Lansbury, former leader of the Labor Party in Parliament, has now talked with Premier Mussolini. The first interview was to be followed by a second interview Monday, but Mr. Lansbury appears to be already satisfied after his first contact with the Fascist dictator that his peace mission in Rome will be crowned with success.

The fact that Premier Mussolini and Mr. Lansbury are to meet again is interpreted here as meaning that the problem of peace is being thoroughly discussed. A joint statement is expected to be issued at the close of the conversations.

On April 19, Mr. Lansbury interviewed Chancellor Hitler and received from the Führer the statement that Germany would be willing to attend a conference and take part in a united effort to establish economic co-operation and mutual understanding between nations of President Roosevelt, or the head of some other great country, would take the initiative.

Manxmen Seek Greater Measure Of Home Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—Resignation of the Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, Sir Montagu Butler, sees Manxland pressing for a larger measure of home rule. Sir Montagu is to give up his office Sept. 20 next.

Mr. Samuel Norris, senior member for Douglas, at a recent gathering of the Manx House of Keys, moved a resolution declaring that the terms of the appointment of the next Governor should be modified so as to provide the Manx people with greater control of their affairs.

He acknowledged that the present Governor had often consulted a committee of the House on proposed administrative action, but this, he thought, might be a personal act not binding on his successors. Mr. Norris wants to make it compulsory, though he agreed that the Governor was not bound to accept the advice given.

Resolution Carried

Mr. Norris further urged that the new Governor should be a man not at the end of his career but young and with his honors to win. The Manx Governorship, with its exceptional responsibilties, is the finest school in the British Empire for the training of men for great posts, he said. The salary ought to be increased; at £2000 a year, without pension and saddled with the upkeep of Government House, the Governorship of the Isle of Man at the present salary could only be offered to a man with a pension or private means.

The motion was carried by a considerable majority, and a committee was appointed to consider further what modifications should be made.

Inauguration in Ancient Castle

In accordance with ancient tradition the new Governor will be sworn in at the courthouse of Castle Rushen, Isle of Man, regarded as the oldest castle in the United Kingdom.

Castle Rushen is said to have been fortified from earliest times. A Danish camp is reputed to have been there as early as the ninth century, although the first written records of the castle appear in the chronicles of the monks of Rushen Abbey in 1267.

Notably by Cardinal Wolsey and later by the seventh Earl of Derby, additions have been made at various periods since, while in Castle Tower is a clock which was presented by Queen Elizabeth.

For many years the Manx Parliament met in Castle Rushen, and the sittings of the High Court are still held there.

British Plan for Palestine Gets Backing Despite Outcries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 10—The receipt here of the British request for the inscription of the Palestine partition proposal on the agenda for September for the League Council coincides with the steady growth of the belief that despite outcries now coming from both Jews and Arabs the plan will ultimately go through substantially as it now stands.

Evidence is accumulating that behind the barrage of criticism from Jewish sources, responsible Zionist leaders are expected to accept the partition proposal in theory, except for Vladimir Jabotinsky, the head of the revisionists, who wants an all-Jewish Palestine.

Jews, it is learned, are leaning more and more toward a policy of trying to persuade the British Government to amend certain details. One of their objections is raised against the narrowness of the Jewish coastal strip, which they say is not broad enough for defense purposes. It is pointed out, however, that they apparently overlook the fact that the Jewish strip is flanked by a corridor under British mandate which would make it extremely difficult for a hostile Arab force to attack.

Jews Look to South

Jews also hope to induce Great Britain to allocate to them part of the uninhabited region in the south. They claim that there is artesian water there which could be utilised for irrigation.

On the Arab side as well as on the Jewish, criticism is at the moment uppermost. The Arab higher committee has circularised four Arab kings urging them to rally against the partition, but it already looks as though their petition will fall on closed ears. Emir Abdullah of Transjordan is not expected to be adverse to a considerable enlargement of his dominions and a simultaneous release from the trammels of British mandate which would be the immediate consequence of partition. His nephew in Iraq is expected to use his influence on his uncle's side.

Arab Chiefs Will Gain

As for powerful Ibn Saud, King of Sandi Arabia, while he himself still remains silent, some of his best friends including the Englishman St. John Philby, who lives in Mecca, have already given the scheme a generous blessing. Another Arab potentate, who has been approached, is the Imam Yahia of Yemen. He carries little weight, but isn't expected to disagree too violently with Ibn Saud.

Returning to the Jews, information comes from Poland that Jews there are in favor of the plan subject to considerable changes of detail. The chief objections from that country are expected to come from the gentiles, the Polish Government strongly objecting to anything calculated to reduce the space available for colonization by Jewish emigrants from Poland.

New Traffic Law Technique Makes Evanston Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—A new traffic law enforcement technique, developed largely in the Evanston police department under F. M. Kreml, who organized the first accident prevention bureau here, is outlined for the benefit of other cities in a pamphlet recently published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute.

A dozen cities, the booklet states, have set up standard accident prevention bureaus similar to that in Evanston, and 1000 more cities have followed this example to a certain degree. The results have been so good that a number of other large cities are now preparing to establish similar bureaus with the co-operation of the Police Chiefs' Association, which is the missionary in this field.

Cities now having standard accident prevention bureaus include Oakland, Calif.; Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio; South Bend, Ind.; Miami, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Saginaw, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Greenwich, Hartford, Waterbury, Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn. Lieutenant Kreml, now director of the safety division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, acted as field agent of the association in organizing these bureaus.

"Selective law enforcement" is one of the rules these bureaus apply to traffic, the booklet explains. This means simply that the greatest attention is given to enforcing the law in locations found to have the most mishaps. An accident spot map, kept day by day, is the guide to intensive enforcement and traffic engineering improvements.

Acting further on this principle, officers take more trouble to arrest traffic law violators who appear to blame for accidents than they do those who cause no trouble. While this seems only common sense, it is the reverse of current practice in most cities that do not have accident prevention bureaus, this booklet notes.

This is because it is easier to prove the guilt of a man caught driving 60 miles an hour down Main Street, even though he hurts no one, than it is to convict the more reckless driver whose speeding caused a crack-up but whose violation was not witnessed by an officer. Thus it has happened that in most places the speeder is not arrested, even if he kills some innocent person, unless an officer happened to be on hand to witness both the violation and the crash, a rare circumstance.

Rexist Leader Fined On Slander Charge

BRUSSELS, July 10 (AP)—Leon Degrelle, youthful leader of the Rexist movement in Belgium, was given a suspended four months prison sentence and was fined $25 today upon conviction of slandering Minister of Transport Henri Jaspar.

M. Degrelle charged the Minister founded unsound companies, ruining investors.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Premier King's New Problems: Drought Aid and Party Revolt Greet His Return From Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 10—The difficult and pressing problem of providing additional financial relief for Western Canada, now facing its greatest crop failure in history and passing through the darkest economic period that has been the lot of any section of the Dominion since Confederation, challenged Prime Minister Mackenzie King upon his return to the capital from Europe yesterday.

Beside this problem, demanding immediate attention, the other questions which have arisen during the Prime Minister's absence at the Coronation and later the Imperial Conference, are relatively unimportant.

No longer can the more fortunate district of the prairie provinces share the brunt of the climatic blows that have been dealt to the drought areas. Relief for the farmers who have suffered successive crop failures and are now practically destitute, becomes a national responsibility of prime importance.

This responsibility was recognized in Ottawa before Mr. King left for Europe and arrangements were made to lighten the burden of debt which oppressed the wheatgrowers. At that time crop prospects were fair and there was every indication that with the rising price for agricultural products the farmers would this year make a real advance along the road to recovery.

Rehabilitation Board

There was established last year a Prairie Rehabilitation Board which was to study the problem of the drought areas. It was hoped that gradually new farms would be found for those that were unable to leave the unproductive farms. This has been progressing steadily but slowly.

Minister of Agriculture James Gardiner, former Premier of Saskatchewan, has just returned from his native province and Alberta and it is expected that he will propose to Mr. King that these families be moved as soon as possible to new farms, rather than attempt to keep them in their present homes on direct relief. Even if this considerable undertaking is rejected, the amount of assistance and the area over which it will have to be administered will be much larger this year.

For the West's wheat crop will be only 40 per cent of normal—approximately 195,000,000 bushels of grain. This year's collapse of crop prospects means that some districts are faced with their seventh successive failure. The future looms darkly for the once-productive and economically powerful wheat country. It looks to Ottawa for assistance.

In 1936 there was $8,750,000 spent in the dry area on relief. There was no provision for this money in the budget and it was secured through Governor-General's warrants. This year Mr. King will have to adopt the same method of securing funds for the money needed will be far in excess of the amount budgeted for western relief.

This necessary expenditure will shatter any chance that Mr. King might have had to reduce the deficit this year and will detract from the fine showing that the eastern provinces are making in financial recovery. To bolster up the ailing west the crops in Ontario will be twice as bountiful as they were in 1936 and the mines continue to pour golden, new wealth into the economic stream of the nation.

It is likely that the western premiers, together with Mr. Gardiner, will soon confer with the Prime Minister and formulate a relief program for the stricken west.

Not only have the natural, uncontrollable forces of wind and sun combined to create an embarrassing and perplexing problem for Mr. King during his absence, but within the ranks of his party there have been rebellious demonstrations. Youthful and dynamic Premier Mitchel Hepburn of Ontario recently denounced his leader and publicly withdrew his support and allegiance with this pronouncement, "I am a reformer but not a Mackenzie King Liberal any longer."

King-Hepburn Issue

It was obvious that the Ontario Premier was ill-pleased with the manner in which Mr. King had backed his vigorous drive against the C. I. O. of John Lewis in the province's industrial centers. Mr. King had declined to exercise the power resting in the immigration laws of the Dominion to prevent labor organizers from entering the country when Mr. Hepburn had insisted that these men were "agitators" and dangerous aliens. In fact, there has been little about his leader's attitude toward the labor problem—an issue which he, Mr. Hepburn, regards as the major question of the day—that the Ontario Premier has liked, so he chose the bold course of severing political associations to express his personal dissatisfaction.

Politically astute and long experienced in dealing with such insurrections Mr. King is not likely to be greatly alarmed by the "rebellion" in Ontario. Those in Ottawa who know the Prime Minister and his quiet, yet forceful manner in dealing with such situations, say that he will ignore the whole matter unless Mr. Hepburn chooses to reopen it.

In the meantime Mr. King has the Liberal sweep at the Nova Scotia polls to cheer him whenever he thinks of the Ontario premier and his revolt. Angus Macdonald was returned to power with 25 of the little province's 30 seats behind him and the cabinet remained intact after a campaign fought on the issue of the Government's record during its tenure of office.

Mr. King returns with no new word for the Dominion regarding defense and Canada's responsibilities within the Empire in the event of a European war. The broad, autonomous base upon which the matter rested prior to the Imperial Conference has been left undisturbed with no commitments added to it. In the meantime Canada arms to strengthen her land, air and naval forces.

New Jersey County Bans Lotteries on Boardwalks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILDWOOD, N. J., July 10—Lotteries and chance game establishments have been banned on Cape May county boardwalks, French B. Loveland, county prosecutor, announced today, following the closing of a number of such places here. Mr. Loveland accompanied the edict with the statement that he had "called upon all municipalities to eliminate gambling and lotteries" in instructions to officials in charge to warn proprietors of establishments operating chance games.

"If no action is taken by the local authorities, we will step in and conduct raids," he declared.

Sound Movies Ruled Legal in Jury Trials

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 (AP)—The State Supreme Court ruled today that use of sound motion pictures in jury trials is legal. The court refused the appeal of Robert Hayes, convicted of manslaughter, who appealed on the ground that showing of a film of his confession deprived him of constitutional rights.

Institute Hears Ideas on How To Keep Out of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 10—Pointing to the American tariff as part of a world system of trade restrictions which endanger peace, A. A. Berle Jr., chamberlain of the City of New York, issued a sharp warning here last night that American advocates of extreme protectionism must revise their tariff conceptions or share responsibility for possible future war.

Speaking at the Institute of Public Relations, Mr. Berle challenged the whole established theory of American tariff making, contending in the first place that they defeat themselves in the long run, and second, that they force less favored nations to war by depriving them of markets for exports indispensable to their continued existence.

The morning session of the institute today was marked by two versions of how America should be kept out of another war, one presented by a Young Republican spokesman and the other by a young Democrat. The Republican advocated early passage of an ironclad mandatory neutrality law and expressed concern over what he said was the tendency of the present chief executive to exercise arbitrary control. The Democrat praised Secretary of State Cordell Hull's peace policies and urged all nations of the world to embrace philosophies of peace.

Betraying Ideals

Another speaker, Rabbi William A. Fineshriber of Philadelphia, accused the church of having betrayed its ideals and therefore played a part in making possible the now threatening cloud of war in Europe. He called for a revival of true religion and a joining together of all churches to "teach the rising generations that no balance of power, no increase of armaments, no bloodshed, will avert the evil." "Only a contrite and broken heart will avail," he added.

Mr. Berle declared that American business is vitally and peculiarly interested "in this business of conquest" and should begin to study its relations to war and the danger of war.

"For one thing," he pointed out, "business is still paying very heavy taxes to settle the bills for the last war. Literally, it cannot afford the luxury of another batch of war profits. It is mathematically demonstrable that the country which sells war supplies is the country which pays for them. This is another way of saying that in the event of another war we will again pay the bill. I am not a defeatist, and I think it possible for us to stay out of another general European conflict. I do not think it is possible for us to stay out of the resulting economic smash-up.

"We can, perhaps, get out of war; but we cannot get off the planet."

Ways of Exclusion

He said that until now American business "has limited its energy almost entirely to figuring out ways of excluding all foreign goods, quite irrespective of results." Since it is this process of excluding goods which has built up the desire for conquest among less favored nations and therefore now threatens American business profits, he contended the business man should reverse his procedure in his own self-interest and devote himself to working out "ways and means by which goods can be let in."

Referring to trade association conferences in which business men get together to plan higher tariffs for their special benefit, Mr. Berle wondered whether the participants realized that they were, in a modified way, "attempting to declare a limited war."

"It is not easy to dramatize a trade association meeting into a military plot; but the chain of causation is direct enough," he declared. "Every tariff bill has a bayonet wrapped up in it. . . . We are, now, looking straight down the gunbarrels and no business man can say that it is not, partly, his doing or his failure."

Many Groups Join in Honoring Veteran Des Moines Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 10—Thirty-five years of liberal editorship of Iowa's largest newspapers, The Des Moines Register and Tribune, were completed this month by 78-year-old Harvey Ingham.

Six hundred friends—rich and poor; Republican, Democratic, Radical and Conservative; Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish; Negro and White—sat down at the banquet table here to honor the veteran journalist whose temperate pen has been a vital force in directing Iowa thinking since the turn of the century.

From President Roosevelt came a message of praise and congratulation.

"His has been a long and active and versatile career as an editor worthy of the highest traditions of American journalism," wrote the President. "He richly deserves all of the honors which his friends would bestow upon him; and in extending my warm personal greetings I desire to express the hope that he may long continue to adorn the profession which he has followed with such distinction."

Voiced Confidence

At such an hour Mr. Ingham might well have been expected to reminisce. He might have been pardoned had he contrasted the past in America with the turbulent present. But such was not the case. Instead, he calmly and optimistically voiced his confidence in the future of this country and of the Midwest in particular.

"Who can set any limit to the future of the United States, and particularly to the future of the Mississippi Valley," Mr. Ingham asked, "if we are equal to our opportunity?"

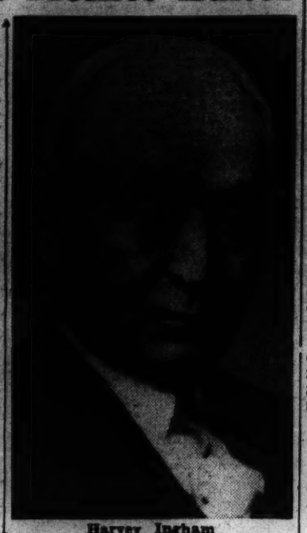
"There are more opportunities in Iowa and Illinois," the editor pointed out, "than in any other place on the earth. If we but applied the pioneer spirit of our forefathers and the old lesson of courage and confidence, we could outshine Athens—we could beat any record in the history of the human race.

"We don't know the ending or why things are as they are, but we do know the courage and persistent effort of our ancestors got us here—and you don't know how far the world may go from here as a result of our efforts."

It was Mr. Ingham's optimism which drew the praise of former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, whose state the journalist had linked with Iowa as the land of future opportunity. Mr. Lowden, of contrasting political faith, still could join with President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in praising Mr. Ingham—a tribute to the years of political moderation practiced by the editor.

In Glowing Terms

Referring to Mr. Ingham as "the oldest friend in continuous uninterrupted friendship that I have," Mr. Lowden spoke in glowing terms of "the optimism of Harvey Ingham—optimism now, when it is most needed." He declared that such optimism, especially as to the fate of democracy, is badly needed now, and expressed the belief that this country would lead the way to a world return to democratic principles.



Harvey Ingham
Editor of Des Moines Register and Tribune

Secretary Wallace paid tribute to the journalist, with a message declaring that "Harvey Ingham, in his life more than almost anyone I know, has represented a conscious living bridge between the rugged pioneer individualism of early Iowa and the complex national and international problems of an Iowa approaching maturity."

Mr. Wallace is a native of Des Moines. Another distinguished Iowan who personally paid tribute to Mr. Ingham was John W. Studebaker, former superintendent of Des Moines schools and at present United States commissioner of education. Dr. Studebaker asserted Mr. Ingham was "the 'ideal editor' and as a philosopher a 'true liberal and great friend of democracy.'"

Mr. Ingham was a newspaper editor at Algona, Iowa, for 20 years before coming to Des Moines to join forces with another son of Algona, Gardner Cowles, in a newspaper venture in the capital city. Mr. Cowles, later to be appointed a member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation board, devoted most of his time to the business end of the papers while Mr. Ingham handled the editorship. Mr. Cowles is the present publisher.

A campaign to secure a fair proportion of the national income for the farmer has been a major policy of The Register and Tribune under Mr. Ingham and Mr. Cowles. Heavy blows have been struck at racial intolerance through championing of Americans of German extraction during the hysteria of the World War and through support of anti-lynching legislation. The papers are definitely anti-militaristic and have supported the cause of alcoholic temperance. In fact, although sale of beer now is legal in Iowa, The Register and Tribune do not accept beer advertising, a policy which costs millions of dollars in advertising revenue.

Future Prestige of New Deal Seen Hinging on Court Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

place on the part of proponents of this court bill. It is a word that describes it better than any other I can think of. That word is 'cheap.'

"It was 'cheap' for the secretary to the President of the United States (Stephen T. Early) to say, 'One down and five to go' on the day Mr. Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter retired from the Supreme Court.

Breaking President's Heart

"It was 'cheap' for the Postmaster General (James A. Farley) to say, 'we have it in the bag.'

"It was 'cheap' for the Postmaster General to say he would let the Senate talk; that he would let the Congress talk.

"It was 'cheap' to make the arguments that have been made to intelligent men upon the floor of the Senate.

"It was 'cheap,' I say, to appeal to members here and say, 'you rode in on the President's coat-tails and now you owe it to him to vote as he wants you to vote.'

"It was 'cheap' to say, 'you are going to break the President's heart unless you vote for this bill.'"

Senators who rode in on the President's coat-tails would ride out on them, Senator Wheeler added, unless they had something of their own to offer.

Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, who answered Senator Wheeler, was involved in the longest parliamentary snarl yet created under the more rigid enforcement of Senate rules, and nearly lost the floor.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives prepared to take a recess for two or more weeks, while the Senate battle continued.

'Illinois' Pigeon Wins 640-Mile Homing Race

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10 (AP)—Flying at an average speed of 1101 yards a minute, a pigeon owned by Craig Easton, Gillespie, Ill., won the 640-mile Hillsboro (Texas) to St. Louis homing race.

Russian Purge—What's Behind?

(Continued from Page 1)

name was unknown to millions of Soviet citizens; today it is almost as familiar as that of Joseph Stalin.

What has Mr. Yezhoff done to deserve such eminence?

As the new chief of political police, he gathered the evidence used to destroy or imprison thousands of Communists. He discovered a series of plots and counter-plots, and created an atmosphere of mutual suspicion and fear among Party leaders.

The Soviet Communist Party, it must always be remembered, penetrates every phase of Soviet life. Party members hold key positions in the armed forces, in government, in industry, transport, agriculture, trade, natural science, education, in art, literature, even music. The Party carries its own atmosphere into every field of activity.

The outer world is asking how recent "purges" have affected the internal and international position of Soviet Russia. It is obvious to resident observers that the Party's position has been shaken, at least temporarily. The "masses" have been deliberately encouraged to suspect every official, except those closest to Stalin. This atmosphere of mutual distrust has weakened, for a time at least, every branch of social activity.

Position Weakened

It is clear, from foreign comments, that Russia's international position also was weakened. Democratic governments are disinclined to co-operate very closely with a regime which shoots its eminent generals and politicians, which imprisons university professors and jurists and historians whose views do not coincide with those of the ruling clique.

The important question then arises whether this phase is temporary or is likely to continue. Addressing the Party Plenum on March 3, 1937, Mr. Stalin declared: "I think by now it is clear to all that the present wreckers and diversionists, whatever the flag they mask themselves with, have long ceased to be a political tendency in the labor movement, that they have become transformed into an unprincipled band of professional wreckers, diversionists, spies, murderers, devoid of any ideas. Naturally, these gentlemen will have to be crushed and uprooted without mercy as enemies of the working class, as traitors to their fatherland."

In this speech, Mr. Stalin was referring to members, or former members, of the Communist Party. It is difficult to imagine a sharper contrast than that between this utterance and his speech to the Party in 1925. In 1937, he has clearly and fully accepted the policy of forcible suppression which he so emphatically rejected in 1925.

Is Stalin Weaker?

Has this change in policy weakened the power and prestige of Joseph Stalin and his associates?

That question is difficult to answer. Their political machine has a powerful grip upon Russia. Opposition has no opportunity to express itself or to crystallize. An army of great and small officials owe their positions to the Party leadership, and depend upon its approval for advancement. Every citizen is urged to report suspicious actions or words to the political police.

There is no outward evidence that the "masses" disapprove the new policy of forcible suppression of dissenters or potential dissenters; their attitude seems rather one of indifference to events in higher circles.

The people go about their business as usual, more concerned with prices and wages than with "purges."

But it seems fair to recall Joseph Stalin's own statement in 1925 that "the policy of extermination is pregnant with great dangers to the Party." It appears that Mr. Stalin has now changed his mind, and has taken this policy to be his own.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 10

President

Signed bill permitting "seeing eye" dogs to accompany masters in railway passenger coaches and pullmans.

Issued proclamation designating period from Sept. 17, 1937, to April 30, 1939, for commemoration of signing and ratification of the Constitution and inauguration of the first President.

Issued order establishing 12,000-acre migratory bird refuge in Washington county, Maine.

Asked department heads to cut 10 per cent from expenditures in coming year.

Signed legislation authorizing Government participation in the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939.

Senate

Passed and sent to White House bill appropriating $3,000,000 for government participation in 1939 New York World's Fair.

Confirmed Appointments of:

Wilbur J. Carr, to be minister to Czechoslovakia.
George S. Messersmith to be Assistant Secretary of State.
Jefferson Caffery to be ambassador to Brazil.
J. Butler Wright to be ambassador to Cuba.
Hugh S. Gibson to be ambassador to Belgium.
Ferdinand L. Mayer to be minister to Haiti.
Ray Atherton to be minister to Bulgaria.
Grenville T. Emmett to be Minister to Austria.
Leland Harrison to be minister to Switzerland.

House:

Passed and sent to Senate bill repealing Section 213, "marriage clause," of 1932 Economy Act.

Approved bill authorizing $50,000,000 for construction of auxiliary naval vessels.

Franco-German Trade Barriers Cut by Accord

PARIS, July 10 (AP)—France and Germany today signed a commercial and financial treaty to be effective for two years.

The agreement was signed at the Foreign Office by Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos and the German Ambassador, Johannes Graf von Welczeck.

A French Commerce Ministry spokesman said the agreement wipes out one of Europe's most troublesome trade barriers.

Part of the accord already has become effective, with Germany relaxing its exchange restrictions to permit German tourists to bring about $4,632,000 to the Paris Exposition.

Treaty Encourages German Attendance At Paris Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 10—The Franco-German trade treaty which was signed in Paris today provides among other things for lowering tariffs and for fixed import and export quotas between these states.

The sum has been marked for the purpose of enabling German visitors to attend the Paris Exhibition and arrangements have been made for Germans to buy in foreign exchange, thus satisfying the French demand, it is understood here.

This new commercial agreement is significant because it ends a long-drawn out treatyless period between these neighbor states. The Franco-German clearing agreement of June, 1934, was wound up in July 1935, and since that date only general agreements regarding such matters as shipping have operated—customs duties and import contingencies being arranged on both sides without formal agreement. Negotiations over the present treaty began here March 3 and have been helped by the recent visit to Paris of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank.

Education Topic Of University Of Virginia Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 9—A three-day conference on secondary education, opening today at the University of Virginia, brought national, state and local educational leaders together in the largest meeting of its kind ever held at Charlottesville.

Dr. William R. Smithey, professor of secondary education at the university and director of the conference, in announcing the program, said that "with the enrollment of superintendents and secondary school principals increasing each year since the annual conference on secondary education was inaugurated, and with the unusual interest Virginia educators have shown in the 1937 gathering, we expect an attendance at this session double that of any preceding conference."

Dr. Smithey presided over the opening session this morning in Peabody Hall. The climax of the conference will be reached Friday night with an address by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, on "The Challenge of the Modern High School."

North vs. South Split Appears in Convention

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Events thus far have brought the convention to the verge of breaking up over the question of representation, and members from Connecticut, with the moral aid of Benjamin Franklin, have been making earnest efforts to effect a compromise. Today: Northern states to have 35 seats in Legislature and South to have 30 according to apportionment adopted by Federal Convention. Monday: Gouverneur Morris and Madison stage battle of logic over representation of states.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.

Northern and eastern states will have 35 or more members as against 30 or less for the southern states in the first branch of the new National Legislature. An apportionment giving this majority to them was at length adopted by the Federal Convention today over the active protest of southern deputies.

This apportionment, drawn up by the committee of 11 appointed yesterday, appeared to consist of the figures earlier reported by the committee of five with one seat added for each state except Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Carolinas, and with two more given to Maryland, possibly to make sure of her support as a doubtful state. A motion to call upon the committee to state the principles on which they grounded the report was defeated.

By this distribution, states north of and including Pennsylvania have 35 votes in all, and if Maryland and Delaware be added, their number is 42. At the same time, the three large states, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, have among them 26 votes out of a total membership of 55.

Southern Move Defeated

The report by Rufus King was an immediate signal for efforts by southern states to get the allotments to individual northern and eastern states reduced or their own increased. But these were all repulsed.

Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney took the lead in a series of motions, joined by various southern colleagues, endeavoring successively to reduce the allotment for New Hampshire from three to two or to increase the representation of North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia. The best any of these could muster was the support of four states.

As to New Hampshire, former Governor Rutledge of South Carolina objected that, "Her numbers do not entitle her to three and she is a poor state."

Mr. King replied she probably has more than 120,000 inhabitants and "an extensive country of tolerable fertility."

North vs. South

He went on to observe that the four eastern states, having 800,000 persons, receive one-third fewer representatives than the four southern states, where, counting blacks three for five, there are not more than 700,000 persons. He declared himself convinced the question concerning a difference of interests does not lie where it has been discussed, namely between great and small states, but between the southern and the eastern. This was suggested a few days ago by Mr. Madison.

General Pinckney said he did not expect southern states to receive a majority of the representatives but wished them to have an equality. Dr. Williamson of North Carolina pointed out that, "The northern states are to have a majority in the first instance and the means of perpetuating it."

Gouverneur Morris, who invented this device replied, "The southern states have by the report more than their share of representation. Property ought to have its weight but not all the weight."

Doubling of Number

Mr. Madison moved that the number allowed to each state be doubled. A larger number, he thought, would better represent the whole inhabitants of the United States and would possess more of the confidence of the people. In this he was joined by Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts and by Colonel Mason of his own state. The latter computed that 38 would be a quorum of 65 and that 20 would be a majority of the 38. "This is certainly too small a number to make laws for America," he said.

The Connecticut delegates, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Sherman, objected on the score of expense and the difficulty of travel. Mr. Rutledge thought the interests of their constituents would cause the whole number to attend, regardless of the possibilities of a small quorum, and he supposed the Legislature would not sit more than six or eight weeks in the year.

Only Delaware and Virginia supported the motion and it was lost.

Randolph Asks Census

Governor Randolph of Virginia then moved, as he had earlier given notice he would do, that a census be taken of the population and an estimate made of the wealth of the various states within a year after the meeting of the Legislature and at fixed periods thereafter, and that the Legislature be directed to arrange the representation accordingly.

Mr. Morris opposed this as fettering the Legislature too much. He dwelt at length on the danger of giving such a preponderancy eventually to the western states and said frankly he wished "to put it in the power of the Atlantic states to keep a majority of votes in their own hands."

The Randolph motion will be the order of business tomorrow.

Earhart Radio Held Defective

OAKLAND, Calif., July 10 (AP)—The Oakland Tribune said yesterday defective radio equipment may have been responsible for Amelia Earhart's failure to reach Howland Island in the 2570-mile overwater flight from Lae, New Guinea.

"From the start, the plane's radio was faulty," the paper said, "and Miss Earhart and Capt. Frederick J. Noonan, her avigator, were forced to fly the south Atlantic from Natal, Brazil, to St. Louis, French West Africa, with the radio not functioning, according to information received here today from Dakar, French West Africa."

Neither Miss Earhart nor Mr. Noonan knew the radio was "out" again until they landed and learned their half-hour broadcasts of positions were never picked up, the article stated.

Further indication of radio trouble came from Bandoeng, Java, where the fliers tarried six days. In a story to the Tribune, Miss Earhart wrote:

"It was necessary to return to Bandoeng this morning from Sourabaya for readjustment of certain long distance flying instruments.

"With good weather ahead, the Wasp motor Lockheed Electra working perfectly, and pilot and avigator eager to go, it seemed especially hard to be sensible."

At Lae, New Guinea, hopping off place for Howland Island, the radio trouble developed again, the Tribune stated.

George Palmer Putnam, husband of Miss Earhart, was asked about the reported failure of the radio equipment.

"I am not a technical man and do not understand the inner workings of the radio equipment," he replied, "but I have always obtained the best possible expert advice and assistance for Miss Earhart and left it to her judgment. I knew the radio had been faulty from the first but believed the defects had been corrected."

Use of Navy Criticized In 'Stunt Flier' Search

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Criticism of the Navy's search for Amelia Earhart was heard in the House yesterday. Representative Byron N. Scott (D) of California, said it is about time someone in authority announces the Navy will not be used to search for "publicity stunt" fliers in the future.

"Do you think if some poor fisherman, the father of a family, got himself lost out on the Pacific, the Navy would be spending $250,000 a day to look for him?" interposed Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania.

Representative Ross A. Collins (D) of Mississippi, declared this country would have slight chance of winning a war if its air forces performed no better than the Navy has done in hunting the aviator. "Miss Earhart was forced down in easy flying distance of Honolulu more than a week ago," he said, "and if news accounts can be believed, only three planes have reached the spot."

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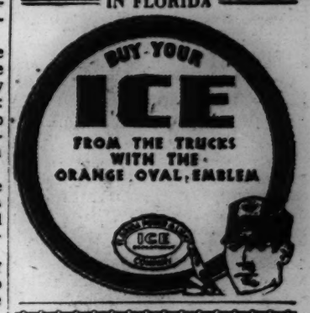

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New Bedfordite Leading Peterson, 1 Up, After First 18 Holes in State Golf Final

Whiteside Has One-Hole Lead At Halfway Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, July 10—With the first 18 holes of the 36-hole final in the Massachusetts State amateur golf championship completed here this morning at the Winchester Golf Club, Dave Whiteside of New Bedford, had a 1 up advantage on his rival, Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill.

Both finalists played poor golf, for, as they teed off for the 10th, their medal scores for the first nine read even 39's three over par.

The lead see-sawed back and forth with first Whiteside holding a two-hole advantage at the end of the third hole. Then Peterson came back to even the match at the 6th, but went 1 down on the 7th, when Whiteside recorded par 4 as against a 5 for Peterson.

But, after registering a half on the 8th, Peterson again evened the match with a par 3, while Whiteside had to take a 4.

The Oak Hill star went into the lead on the 10th, and became 2 up when he won the 11th. Whiteside, however, rallied and won the 13th, and 15th, to even the match again.

Peterson came back to go 1 up on the 16th, with a birdie 3; but slipped back when Whiteside won the 17th, which again evened the play.

Whiteside then came down the long 18th, to win the hole with a 5 after Peterson's second shot rolled up against a tree trunk, to go into a 1-up lead at the halfway mark.

The incoming nine were played far below the standard set by the two in yesterday's semifinal round. Their medal score for the home stretch was 41, giving them a total of 80 for the 18 holes played. Whiteside's putting was definitely off, while Peterson was having considerable trouble with traps. Sixes and fives were prominent on both cards. Their morning cards:

Whiteside, out	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	—39
Peterson, out	5	5	6	4	4	2	5	5	3	—39
Whiteside, in	6	4	6	5	3	4	4	4	5	—41—80
Peterson, in	4	4	5	6	3	5	3	5	6	—41—80

State Golf Finalists at Winchester

By a Staff Photographer

Art Peterson, Left, and Dave Whiteside, Right

These Two Teed Off This Morning in the First 18 Holes of the 36-Hole Final. The Second 18 Were Being Played This Afternoon

Waner, Di Maggio Gain on Leaders In Hitting Races

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Ducky Medwick and Lou Gehrig boosted their respective league-leading batting averages this week, but the opposition continued to close in on them.

Paul Waner of the Pirates batted an even .500 for the week to boost his average nine points to .394 in second place in the National League, thereby trailing Medwick's .409 by only 15 points. That is the closest any batter has come to the Cardinal belter in weeks.

Gehrig hit nine-for-19 during the week to climb to .378 at the head of the American League parade, but his Yankee teammate, Joe Di Maggio, stole the loop show. Joe clubbed out 12 hits in 18 chances to climb 23 points to .359, and march into third place, after being eighth last week.

Rip Radcliff of the White Sox also turned on the heat during the seven-day span ended with yesterday's games, getting 15 hits in 29 chances for a .349 season average, an increase of 22 points. Standings of the 10 leading batters in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, St. Louis	67	264	64	108	.409
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	69	279	58	110	.394
Hartnett, Chicago	46	142	21	55	.385
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	69	280	43	101	.361
Herman, Chicago	55	241	48	87	.361
Jurges, Chicago	64	216	33	77	.357
Whitney, Philadelphia	67	236	32	84	.356
Mize, St. Louis	61	230	36	82	.356
Demaree, Chicago	70	279	48	96	.344
Manush, Brooklyn	62	226	32	77	.341

American League

Gehrig, New York	68	249	59	94	.378
Walker, Detroit	64	267	45	96	.360
Di Maggio, New York	62	262	65	94	.359
Travis, Washington	46	169	22	60	.355
Gehringer, Detroit	57	221	43	78	.353
Radcliff, Chicago	61	249	50	87	.349
Selkirk, New York	54	195	40	67	.344
Campbell, Cleveland	46	140	28	48	.343
Bell, St. Louis	69	279	40	95	.341

Large Turnout Set For Poland Spring

Early entries in Northeastern Pro-Amateur Club Four-Ball championship at Poland Spring indicate large turnout. Entries already received include teams from Portland, Bangor, Norway, Bath, Augusta, and Riverside Club in Maine as well as Bear Hill, Norfolk, and Melrose in Massachusetts.

There are also a number of pro-amateurs entered who will compete for the Northeastern Pro-Amateur championship. To the winning club will go the Poland Spring Trophy which is to be held by that club for one year.

This is the first tournament of this type to be held in New England and has created considerable interest among pros and amateurs.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio, the Yankees' young belter, hit five for five yesterday to climb into baseball's batting big six, despite an increase in the batting averages of five of the leading half dozen during the day's play. Di Maggio boosted his average 12 points to .359 to take third in the American League behind Lou Gehrig and Gerry Walker. Ducky Medwick, National League leader, had three for four to raise his astonishing average to .409.

Standings of the leaders:

First Three in Each League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Medwick, Cardinals	67	264	64	108	.409
P. Waner, Pirates	69	279	58	110	.394
Hartnett, Cubs	46	142	21	55	.385
Gehrig, Yankees	68	249	59	94	.378
Walker, Tigers	64	267	45	96	.360
Di Maggio, Yanks	62	262	65	94	.359

Mother and Daughter Win

MURRAY BAY, Que., July 10 (CP)—Mrs. Louis Noel, member of Piping Rock Golf Club, New York, won her fourth consecutive Manoir Richelieu Golf Club women's title here yesterday, scoring a gross 87. Miss B. Noel, her daughter, captured low net honors with a 75, gross 96.

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—Speed is always fascinating, and unusual speed of any sort, kind or description will draw attention in spite of yourself. Thus, when we see a fast motorboat skimming over the water, half out of it as if disdaining to associate with such a peaceful substance, thought turns at once to how fast it is going. So, when it is announced that Sir Malcolm Campbell, already noted for his speed on the ground, has completed a new hydroplane, and called it Bluebird, the picture of the brilliant Britisher outspeeding even the bird that his boat is named after, at once rises as a coming event.

Up to this time, Gar Wood has been the outstanding "Skimmer of the Seas," as Fenimore Cooper designated the hero of one of his novels, and it is as a threat to his supremacy that the Bluebird must be reckoned with. Gar, in one of his wildest moments, made a straight-away record of more than two miles a minute, or to be exact, 124.86 miles per hour, but Bluebird, as built, may easily better this, on the specifications made public today.

Bluebird is unbelievably light for her power, far below that of any craft ever built. The entire boat weighs only 2½ tons, or 4950 pounds, yet develops 2350 horsepower, or a half horsepower per pound. Miss America I, the record breaker, with four motors aggregating 6400 horsepower, requires a weight of eight tons, or 16,000 pounds, or 2-5 horsepower per pound. So Bluebird should go half as fast again, or close to three miles per hour.

Bluebird's Motive Power

Bluebird has for its motive power that same Schneider trophy-type engine which those who saw the feats of Sir Malcolm at Daytona or elsewhere in his motorcars will never forget. It has already been used in a boat, as Miss England III, designed by Fred Cooper, who is also responsible for the design of Bluebird, had two of them, and though much heavier built, reached a top speed of 119.81 miles per hour.

Bluebird is only 23 ft. long and 9 ft. 6 in. wide, with only room for the driver and 35,000 ping-pong balls as ballast (?) forward, while the engine occupies the balance of the space, just as the winning Auto Union car in the George Vanderbilt Cup race, which also delighted with its great speed, had its engine behind the driver. Built of natural mahogany, double skinned, with a metal engine cover extending three feet beyond the stern, it looks just like a big cigar, with some ashes at the end.

Sir Malcolm modestly disclaims any intention of going after the greatest speed record on water, saying that Bluebird has been built only for "experimental purposes," but Bluebird is now busy whizzing past the "Bonny Banks and Braes of Loch Lomond," on which Sir Malcolm has established his headquarters, and nothing would be stranger than his making no attempt to bring back to "My Ain Countree" the highest honor of the motorboat world.

Considering Canal

Motorboat cruisers, especially around New York and New England, will be deeply interested in the outcome of a conference of a selected group of United States Army Engineers at the Custom House, Philadelphia, next Wednesday, to reconsider once more the vexed question of a ship canal across New Jersey, the missing link in the intracoastal system which will ultimately stretch from Boston to Miami, Florida. The problem is one as to the dimensions of such a canal, and its terminal points. As previously planned, it was to run from Bordentown on the Delaware to New Brunswick or some other point on the Raritan River, which would link it with New York harbor.

Originally, the plan was to use the old Delaware and Raritan canal, which still exists, though unused as a whole, winding round Rocky Hill, Kingston and Princeton, in a lazy way, following the route of the old-time Millstone River, so called as the source of power to grind the grains of that famous farm district, where still "Contented Cows" furnish the slogan. But the Army men simply scorned it as a possible route, leaving it to be turned into an artificial lake, on which the finest sprint crews, shells and canoes hold their races as a result of the beneficence of Andrew Carnegie, after whom the lake is named. He bought up the surrounding land, overflowed it, and presented it to Princeton University. Now they may be revising their opinions once more, and a year or two may make it a motorboat port of importance.

Quinn Searching for More Talent in A. A. Territory

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mindful of his success in that district last year, President Bob Quinn of the Bees boarded a train late yesterday afternoon for the Middle West and the beginning of a scouting tour that will cover the entire American Association, one of the country's three Class AA minor league organizations. Bob will ride the puffmans for at least three weeks and possibly longer. If there are any worthwhile ball players running around loose in that territory, the shrewd head of the Quinn family will find them.

Although Bob had planned this tour for some time, he must have developed renewed enthusiasm after watching yesterday's Bee triumph over the Phillies, which was written into the records by a score of 5 to 0. The star of the affair was Jim Turner, the 30-year-old rookie from Indianapolis, who throttled the Phillie offense to five scattered singles and let only one man reach second base. None reached third.

Turner's Eighth

It was Turner's eighth victory of the season and his third in succession. Previous to yesterday's game, Jim had scored successive triumphs over the Reds and Giants. The secret of his success is hidden in the lower half of the box score—he has walked only five batters in those three engagements. Such control would be feature news if accomplished by a pitcher with a pennant-contending club.

Added to these eight Turner victories are nine by Lou Fette and a pair by Ira Hutchinson—19 victories from graduates of the American Association.

Quinn's chief object on this scouting trip is the purchase of players capable of improving the batting power of Bill McKechnie's club, but Bob, of course, will not pass up any mound prospects.

Fourth High Enough?

Yesterday's game tightened the Bees' grip on fifth place in the National League standing. As the Cardinals also won, however, the locals were still seven full games removed from the first division. McKechnie admits that the top of the second division is about his team's speed.

"I don't see how we can crash the first division," says Bill. "We just haven't the power. If we get into fourth place it won't be our fault, but rather the fault of a collapse by one of the contending clubs."

However, if Bob Quinn is successful in uncovering some hidden power in the A. A., the Boston situation may assume a more optimistic outlook a month from now.

As the Bees continued their series with the Phillies by playing another single today and a doubleheader at the Beehive tomorrow, they held the impressive distinction of having won 11 triumphs in their most recent 13 starts. They tied up the season's Phillie series yesterday at five apiece.

Diamond dust . . . The Bees' right to fifth place will be challenged next week by the start of an invasion of the four western clubs . . . The Cubs, Reds, Cardinals and Pirates invade in that order . . . Bee hurlers have now registered six shutouts—the Dodgers three times, and the Reds, Pirates and Phillies once . . . Turner helped his own cause considerably yesterday by fanning Camilli three times . . . Dolph is the key man of Jimmy Wilson's offense.

Billy Weir Back

Billy Weir worked out yesterday for the first time in about six weeks . . . His last appearance on the mound was May 30, against the Dodgers . . . The young left-hander seems completely recovered from his injury, although it will take time to get back in playing shape after the layoff . . . At the end of his workout, Billy threw six balls as fast as he has ever thrown . . . Rabbit Warstler played a sparkling game at shortstop yesterday . . . Eddie Mayo, playing third since English's injury, had a perfect day at bat—three out of three.

The Red Sox won a wild offensive battle in Philadelphia yesterday, beating the A's, 12 to 11, in 12 innings . . . The Mackmen outhit the Sox, 19 to 17, but left 15 runners stranded on the bases . . . After the Athletics had established what looked like a safe lead by scoring six times in the eighth, Cronin's outfit tied the score with four in the ninth . . . Each club pushed over three markers in the tenth . . . Chapman's triple and Cronin's double broke up the duel in the twelfth.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Hit two homers, triple, double and single, driving in seven runs in 16-2 win over Senators.

Jim Turner, Bees—Blanked Phillies 5-0 with five hits.

Joe Cronin, Red Sox—Drove in four runs with four hits, including winning run in twelfth on a double, in 12-11 victory over Athletics.

Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Stopped Giants with five hits for 15-2 win.

Rudy York, Tigers—Hit homer with two on base in 10-8 victory over Indians.

Paul Waner, Pirates—His triple and three singles drove in four runs in 13-1 win over Cubs.

Dixie Walker, White Sox—Hit homer, triple and single, sending four runs across to top Browns 11-7.

Ducky Medwick, Cardinals—Drove in two runs and hit homer, double and single in 8-7 win over Reds.

Yacht Ranger Virtually Clinches Nichols Trophy

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10 (AP)—Undefeated Ranger, the sloop with which Harold S. Vanderbilt will defend the America's Cup against T. O. M. Sopwith's second British challenger, Endeavour II, scored her eleventh straight victory yesterday on an 18-mile windward-leeward course.

Ranger finished four minutes and seven seconds ahead of Chandler Hovey's Rainbow and seven minutes and 18 seconds ahead of Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee.

By yesterday's victory, her third in a series of four races for a cup offered by George Nichols, former commodore of the New York Yacht Club, Ranger virtually clinched the trophy.

The sloops got away on a nine-mile beat against a southeast-by-south zephyr measured at 7.2 miles an hour. Ranger almost immediately took the lead, with Rainbow astern and Yankee falling off to leeward.

Chandler Jr., the skipper's son, kept Rainbow close in Ranger's wake for a time. Then Ranger asserted her supremacy and continued until the close to draw away from her rivals.

At the nine-mile turn, Ranger led Rainbow by three minutes and Yankee by more than six minutes.

The breeze was hauling to the southwest, and instead of a run before it, the sloops were given a broad reach. They hit a better than 10-mile clip homeward, as Ranger widened her lead slightly.

Before the race, the appeals committee turned down Vanderbilt's appeal for a ruling of the race committee outlawing his now famous double spinnaker pole jibe.

The committee agreed the maneuver was safe and an improvement on the accepted method, but held the rules would not permit it. The appeals committee consists of Clifford D. Mallory; Clinton Crane, designer of Weetamoe, unsuccessful cup candidate of 1930 and 1934; and Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy and veteran of several cup campaigns. The summary:

Start 1:55 p. m. (EST); course 18 miles-windward-leeward. Wind, at start, 7.2 southeast by south, and 8.4 southeast at finish.

Yacht.	9 miles	Finish	El. time
Skipper-Owner			
Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt	3:37:16	4:49:34	2:54:34
Rainbow, Chandler Hovey	4:00:16	4:53:41	2:58:41
Yankee, Gerard B. Lambert	4:03:58	4:56:52	3:01:52

Veteran Marathon Runner Suggested 'Minimum Expenses'

KEENE, N. H., July 10 (AP)—Clarence De Mar, veteran marathoner, today said he had not been officially notified he had been dropped from the United States track and field squad scheduled to meet stars of South and Central America and Canada at Dallas, Texas, next week.

De Mar denied he had written other United States athletes suggesting "we should get more than our expenses and transportation 'out of Texas,'" for which Dan Ferris, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, was quoted as saying De Mar had been removed from the team.

De Mar said that in letters to Mel Porter of Newark, N. J., and Pat Dengis of Baltimore, Md., he suggested they agree on "minimum expenses" to guard against being obliged to pay some of their own expenses.

He added he was "done running" for what he termed "this wealthy country" if obliged to pay money out of his own pocket.

The veteran runner, several times winner of the Boston Athletic Association marathon, said he wanted "everything amateur rules allowed," and that he informed the team marathon manager if officials couldn't afford to send him it would be better to "divide my money between Dengis and Porter."

If the team could afford to have a marathon manager, De Mar said, officials should at least provide for the "comfort of the runners."

If he served with the team, De Mar said, he would be gone a week and it would interfere with his "haying" as he would be obliged to hire a man to take in the crop. De Mar operates a small farm.

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Di Maggio, Yankees	2
Gehrig, Yankees	1
Bell, Browns	1
Walker, White Sox	1
Solters, Indians	1
York, Tigers	1
McCarthy, Giants	1
V. Davis, Reds	1
Myers, Reds	1
Lombardi, Reds	1
Medwick, Cardinals	1

The Leaders

Di Maggio, Yankees	22
Greenberg, Tigers	18
Medwick, Cardinals	18
Selkirk, Yankees	17
Ott, Giants	17

League Totals

American	332
National	317
Total	649

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	44	26	.629
New York	42	28	.600
Pittsburgh	39	30	.565
St. Louis	38	30	.559
Boston	32	38	.457
Brooklyn	30	37	.448
Philadelphia	26	44	.371
Cincinnati	25	43	.368

Results July 9

Pittsburgh 13, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 15, New York 3.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 7.

An Informal Chat Before Racing

By a Staff Photographer

A. Godfrey K. Brown, Visiting Oxford President (Captain), on the Left, Is Discussing General Matters With Jim Lightbody, Harvard Freshman Track Star. The Two Met in the 440 of the Oxford-Cambridge Harvard-Yale Meet This Afternoon at the Harvard Stadium

Labor Track Meet Lists Many Stars In Feature Events

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—A track meet which began as a failure last year has every prospect of becoming a howling success when the return engagement of the World Labor Athletic Carnival is held at the Randall's Island stadium tomorrow.

The meet was inaugurated last year when the battle over whether the United States should send a team to Berlin Olympics was at its height. It was hoped to attract a number of stars away from the Olympic team. There's no record, however, of anyone giving up the Berlin trip to run at Randall's Island. It turned out to be just a lively meet among the boys who couldn't go anyway. As a counter attraction it was a complete flop.

Tomorrow, with no Olympic competition, the pick of America's track and field stars are listed to run and jump in 11 invitation events. A special East vs. West mile relay, aimed directly at a new world record, a flock of A. A. U. handicap and events closed to members of labor unions round out the program.

Top events are the mile, in which the famous Kansans, Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani are slated to resume their rivalry with John Woodruff, lanky University of Pittsburgh star who won the Olympic 800 meters title last year, as the new man in the field. Gene Venzke of New York and Jimmy Smith of Indiana University also are in the field.

Two other Olympic champions, Forrest (Spec) Towns, the Georgia hurdler, and Cornelius Johnson, high jumper from Compton, Calif., as well as a flock of the National A. A. U. champions crowned last week, are found on the entry list.

Towns, beaten last week for the first time in two years, will face his conqueror, Allan Tolmich of Wayne University, Detroit, in the 120-yard high timber event. Bob Osgood, who was timed in 14 seconds, better than the Georgian's world record, this spring, is another entrant. The high jump pits Johnson against the man who beat him last week, Dave Albritton of Ohio State, as well as Mel Walker, Albritton's teammate, and Al Threadgill of Temple.

Three of the leading candidates for the next world-record pole vault, Bill Sefton of Southern California, George Varoff of Oregon and Cornelius Warmerdam of Fresno (Calif.) State College, will vie in their specialty. Denis Shore, the speedy South African, supplies the international touch, facing Ray Malott and Bob Young, the Californians, Jimmy Herbert of New York and Dick Gill of Boston College in the quarter mile.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The All-Star Ball Game

Announcement that the next all-star baseball game between the American and National Leagues will take place in Cincinnati in 1938, and the following one in New York City in 1939, assures followers of the national game that this annual event will be held two more years at least. Personally I have never thought that the game would be given up as long as the two major leagues were operating; but there has been considerable talk about its possible abandonment, especially during the month before the 1937 contest took place at Washington. Reports that many of the players are not at all interested in taking part in the games and the public declaration by Dizzy Dean that he would not play in them have been discussed by followers of the sport, and not a few have been predicting that it will not be long before the contest is given up. But to me, as in the case of Dizzy Dean, there appears to be nothing to it but talk.

Managers' Choosing Questioned

Perhaps the most pronounced aftermath of the 1937 game is to be found in the criticism which has been and is being heaped upon the shoulders of the managers of the two teams—Bill Terry of the Nationals and Joe McCarthy of the Americans. It will be recalled that this year all of the players on the two squads were selected by the managers instead of, as in past years, the majority of them being named by popular vote. As the two leagues, particularly the National, which lost the first three games to the Americans, were taking the result of the game more seriously than the fans, the change was made with a view to getting the best instead of the most popular players on the rival squads. But, strange to relate, such did not prove to be the case, as the score of 8 to 3 was the most one-sided that has been chalked up in the five years the game has been contested. Seriously contested from start to finish, it did not produce as much good ball or as many thrills as did the majority of its four predecessors. It will, therefore, not be at all surprising if the selecting of the players in future years goes back to the old way of letting the fans vote for the majority of the two teams.

Cause a Worthy One

Turning to the rumors that many of the players in the two leagues do not want to play in these games because there is "nothing in it" for them, we find a situation which it is very hard to understand. These games are played as a benefit for the Association of Professional Baseball Players of America and a considerable amount of the receipts go to that organization. The A. P. B. P. of A. is a most worthy organization which has done and is doing much to help former baseball players who need assistance in their declining years. It is composed of a big majority of the players in the major leagues and many of those in the minors, and why any player who is good enough to be asked to play in an all-star game should not accept with the greatest of satisfaction and gladly give his best services, is hard to understand. The fact that many of the present-day baseball players are well off when they retire from the game is certainly no justification for their not being interested in the game which may help do so much for one of their less-fortunate brothers. It is to be hoped, and I believe it is the case, that those who do not want to play in these games are so few that no attention need be paid to what they say or do.

Tiller Talk

The 1937 season is in full swing, now, as the month of July ushers in such time-honored regattas as the Eastern Yacht Club cruise, The Roosevelt Bowl Races, The Puritan Cup Race, the North and South Shore Junior championships and at the end of the month the America's Cup Races.

Now that the final trial series is over, and Ranger has been selected to defend the cup, giving Mr. Vanderbilt his third term in defense of America's Cup, tiller talk swings to the Eastern Yacht Club cruise.

The greatest scoop in years is obtained by Mr. Hovey, Commodore of the Eastern Yacht, in staging races between his boat, the Rainbow, Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee and the first Endeavour. The big J sloops are scheduled to meet the cruise at the mouth of the Cape Cod Canal, July 27.

Endeavor will race against the Rainbow and Yankee in the runs from Mattapoisett to Vineyard Haven and from that port to Newport on July 28 and 29. The biggest feature of the run, which takes the Eastern Yacht Club fleet to the America's Cup races, is the scheduled race between the three boats on the 30th, the day before the "Big Series" starts.

* * *

This week end finds the Quincy Yacht Club host to the Boston Bay fleet in its annual regatta off the Hough's Neck port. Every year the Quincy organization invites the skippers of the Hingham Yacht Club and the Hull Yacht Club over to race at its regatta.

The Hingham Yacht Club brings its "O" boats, its Mighty Mites and its new Penn Yam class this year. The Hull Yachts are handicaps.

* * *

Last year a Boston Bay record of 177 boats was set up by the Quincy Yacht Club and it is hoped that this year's fleet will better that. Much speculation over the breaking of the record is heard, inasmuch as the Boston Bay record fleet tonnage is 149, set at South Boston last Sunday. However, with the added boats from Hingham and Hull, and with a clear blue topping, with steady winds, tomorrow will find the largest fleet of the year at the Quincy club, and may be a new record.

* * *

Racing reports from the vicinity of Cape Cod tell of the great interest shown at the various ports along the Buzzards Bay shores. The Vineyards especially are showing marked gains in starting line fleet marks.

W. D.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	22	.672
Detroit	40	28	.588
Chicago	41	29	.586
Boston	34	28	.563
Cleveland	32	32	.500
Washington	30	36	.455
St. Louis	21	45	.318
Philadelphia	20	45	.305

Results July 9

New York 18, Washington 2.
Detroit 10, Cleveland 8.
Boston 12, Philadelphia 11 (12 innings).
Chicago 11, St. Louis 7.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	61	18	.772
Montreal	41	33	.554
Buffalo	39	35	.527
Syracuse	39	40	.494
Toronto	38	39	.494
Rochester	33	45	.423
Baltimore	30	43	.411
Jersey City	22	52	.297

Results July 9

Jersey City 1, Syracuse 0.
Syracuse 2, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 5, Montreal 3.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	46	34	.575
Toledo	46	35	.568
Columbus	45	36	.556
Kansas City	39	36	.514
Indianapolis	39	38	.506
Milwaukee	36	41	.468
Louisville	32	45	.416
St. Paul	30	47	.390

Results July 9

Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 0.
Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 1.
Toledo 4, Louisville 3.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 1.

Mulloy vs. Jarvis In Agawam Final

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10 (AP)—Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, Fla., and the University of Miami, and Alfred Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., and Williams College, doubles partners, meet today in the final of the 30th annual Agawam Hunt singles for the Rhode Island grass court title. Both won yesterday's semifinals in straight sets, Mulloy defeating Joseph Abrams of New York and Tulane University, 6—3, 6—3, and Jarvis upsetting the week's upset king, Marvin Kantrowitz of New York and the University of Texas, 6—2, 6—4.

Mulloy and Jarvis will meet Robert Low and Henry Daniels, Choate School national interscholastic champion, in the final of the New England sectional doubles. Semi-finals in yesterday's singles were limited to two of three sets.

Agee Enters Baltimore

BALTIMORE, July 10 (AP)—Bill Agee, former Olympic marathon runner, will carry the colors of the University of Baltimore next fall in intercollegiate competition. He has entered the university's law school. Herb Brown, director of athletics, said Agee may be entered in the national collegiate cross-country championships next fall if the college is financially able to send him.

Amusements

BOSTON

HELD OVER 2nd WEEK!

NEW FACES OF 1937

JOE PENNER
MILTON BERLE
PARKYAKARKUS
HARRIET HILLIARD
WILLIAM BRADY
JEROME COWAN
THELMA LEEDS

RKO RADIO Picture

Plus "The 13th Chair"
Madge Evans — Lewis Stone
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE ROEWS ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW IN BOTH SCREENS
POPULAR PRICES
M-G-M's MIGHTY
"Captains Courageous"
with ALL-STAR CAST
Also: Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue

1000 GOOD SEATS 55c 85c
LAST 2 DAYS
GILBERT & SULLIVAN
Music and Players in a Modern Romance
'The Girl Said No'
A Grand National Picture
Produced by Andrew L. Stone
SHUBERT Twice Daily 2:30—8:30
Mats. 55c to $1.10
Eves. 55c to $1.65

SOUTH STATION
2 HOUPS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS
"THRONE OF THE GODS"
30 MINUTES OF JUNGLE THRILLS!
FLORIDA COWBOYS 2 COLOR CARTOONS
Two Cartoons—One Mickey Mouse

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Plaza Theatre
Presents
Pearl Buck's
THE GOOD EARTH
with
Paul Muni—Luise Rainer
Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.
July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Maple, With a Pleasing Finish

Maple furniture in eighteenth-century types, now the most popular lines which manufacturers produce, is shown here as the furnishings of two rooms in Maple House at John Wanamaker's, New York. While the design of these pieces follows closely the nice proportions and details of old-time designers, they are made doubly attractive through having a finish which shows the natural wood in its full beauty. This is a welcome change from the unnatural prevalent practice of staining similar furniture a cloudy henna tone which partially hides the grain of the wood and sometimes conceals defects.

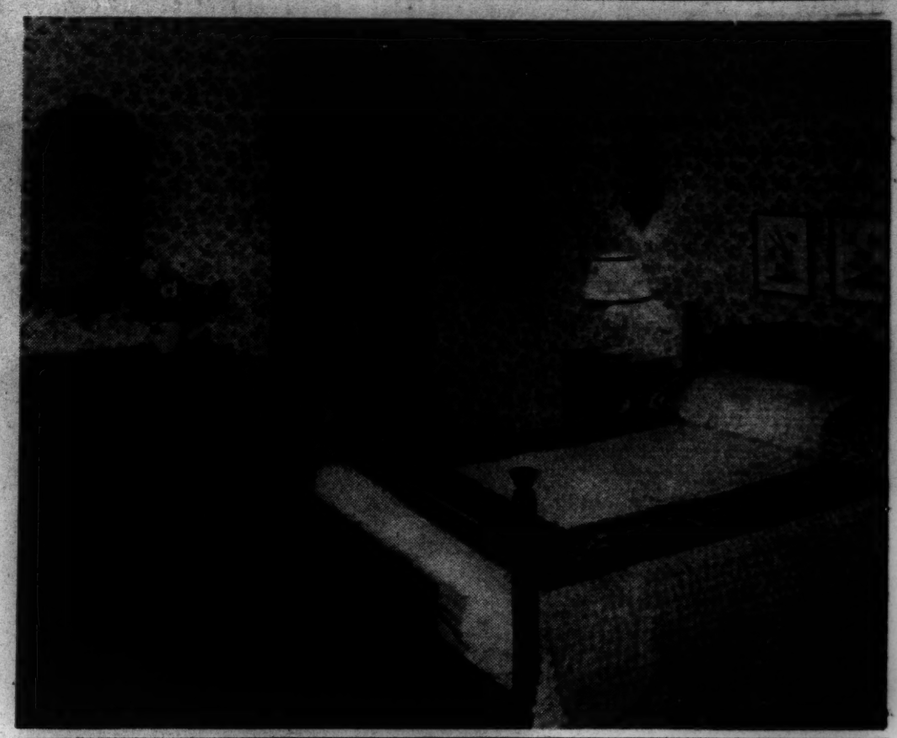
Blue, white and red are the colors chosen for the bedroom, to go with the natural tones of the maple wood. The candlewick spread is given a panel of blue; the swiss drapery is blue with red dots; the fine spray figure of the wallpaper has blue and red flowers with light green leaves. An easy chair is covered with a glossy cherry-red fabric, cut into small squares by white lines. A blue pottery lamp base has a coarse linen shade with the border in blue and red lines, while two bedside lamps are in the shape of Greek vases and have white shades with blue and tan border. Two lamps on the dresser are of porcelain, the white silk accordion shades trimmed with red. So with this judicious distribution of red, white, and blue, decorators have produced a grouping which has considerable vivacity, yet holds no suggestion of the American flag.

Much individuality is seen in the Tavern room of this house, a place which invites recreation and social diversions. The floor is deep red, the lower wall covered with a paper patterned as natural grained oak. Above this, the pattern of the paper is that of a coarse weave fabric in buff and white, cut into squares by gray lines, and a fringe at its lower edge.

Chair seats, of brown with a pattern of small flowers, are quilted. Quite Alpine seem the curtains, which are light red with a border of green in which edelweiss are spaced near together. Variety is added to this group by two apple-green side chairs and a pair of brown pottery lamps with shades with brown trim.

C. G. B.

Charmante Studio, Inc.



Architects Look at Your House

By Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter

Second of Twelve Saturday Articles to Appear Weekly on This Page

We wrote last week that modern architecture is a point of view, by no means new or modern, from which is derived the true relationship between man's needs, and his shelter and its shape. It is well described by the homely phrase, "looking facts in the face," and is based on straight thinking.

All past architecture, all details now termed traditional, began with such a point of view. A new problem arose, or a need to be supplied, and a form was evolved. In fact, our ancestors were rather hard-boiled about their houses. They wanted, above all, performance and improvements. They did not copy previous examples of architecture, nor were they at all interested in past ways of living. Their needs, plus their knowledge of building materials, determined the pattern of their plans and the space that they needed. These in turn, determined the façades, walls and windows. They were never antiquarians.

The architecture they evolved was not crude, even in the beginnings of civilization when their command over nature was very small. On the contrary, it was beautiful—because it was normal, honest, and because it grew naturally out of utility, as did their tools and utensils.

Past Novelties Are Now Traditional

American history of residential architecture is a wonderful example of this point of view, this building-to-fit-the-purpose. It began with the log-house, a remarkable invention, in view of the needs of the frontiersman. Although they are still built at great expense in Wyoming under false and sentimental pretenses, these log houses were drafty, cold in winter, hard to heat, hot in summer, unsanitary. But as protection against men and animals, for speed of erection as temporary shelter, they were far superior to anything the early settler could have brought from Europe.

As the frontier reached westward and as the East was becoming more and more civilized, that most characteristic product of American architecture, the wood colonial house of the New England states, gradually appeared. It is better known now as e Cape Cod cottage, which developed and reached its heyday around the first decades of the last century. Truly a wonderful house, technically superior to its European contemporaries. Simple in plan, essentially it was the expression of a rural or agricultural society, such as is no more with us.

Old Types Originally Adequate

The "Good Old Days" may not have been always good, but they were different. In an agricultural community the necessities of shelter, clothing and food were produced locally and in small quantities. Ease and speed of communication were not necessary to those ancestors' well-being; work was done mostly out of doors, agriculture was the main industry, and land the greatest evidence of wealth. Houses, therefore, and their location, reflected this fact.

When the city of Washington was laid out, the city blocks were made large and square, so that each house was separated from its neighbors by a small field on which a horse and cow could graze and some vegetables be grown. Since then, however, social culture has changed, and so quickly that our planning for health, happiness and comfort, has lagged behind. The same Washington city block is now cumbersome and its size has resulted in alleys that are sources of crime.

Whether we like it or not, we are the products of a complex industrial civilization. We work in closed quarters, offices or factories; we depend for our daily subsistence on the products of a thousand places; we rely on speedy communication for our very existence, and the majority of us live in cities that are dirty, ill-smelling, and noisy.

Granted that cities are necessary to our scheme of living, have we then, consciously and frankly like our ancestors, planned our cities and our houses in order to meet our new requirements? Do we take full advantage of the new inventions in plumbing and sanitation, cooking and heating, labor-saving devices? Most important of all, are we utilizing as fully as we might the wide variety of building materials that have been developed in recent years?

Up the Ladder of Progress

We have developed the brownstone house, narrow and inconvenient, with its dark stairs and its basement half story and half cellar, as if intentionally adapted to receive all street and sidewalk dirt. We have produced apartments, expensive or cheap, Park Avenue or dumbbell, without due care for orientation or ventilation, generously provided with windows looking on dark courts. Or, thanks to street cars, automobiles or subways, we have escaped the city "for the sake of the children," and taken refuge in suburban quarters.

But even there, in this new creation of our industrial civilization, Suburbia, we have not planned our houses for maximum performance. We have only squeezed into our traditional old architecture, the new bathroom, the new kitchen and the oil heaters. Like putting new wine in old bottles, the container is not worthy of the contents. We have not recast the shapes, the sizes and location of our rooms, to obtain all we desire and might easily have. Maximum sun and air, perfect ventilation, privacy from children and neighbors, quick and economic heating, greater facility in cleaning, cooking, or washing, easy circulation and control, provision for relaxation and recreation—all these are called for now and should be available.

To plan with these ends in view, and only these, is to accept the point of view of modern architecture, which is the only present architecture true to past traditions. It will lead us from the wilderness of our housing difficulties to the better and finer living of a new land of Canaan.

Low Cost Housing In the Ozarks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Saint Joe, Ark.

Government "Low-Cost Housing Projects" fail utterly to touch the rural section of this Hill Country, which it has been the writer's lot to know during the past quarter of a century. I refer especially to the hilly or mountainous sections of eastern Oklahoma, southern Missouri and northwest Arkansas.

As known to Government men and urban philanthropists, low-cost housing refers to homes costing from $2500 to $3500, in addition to land and water supply. Such houses as are within the reach of the average dweller of the Ozarks must be provided at a cost, in cash outlay ("believe it or not") of $200, $500 or $1000. Placing proper emphasis on the phrase, "Cash outlay," and making proper study of the men and materials of this country, the project is neither impossible nor fantastic. It can be done. Moreover, it is being done, but it should be done better without additional cost.

A nationally known magazine offered prizes for home-building and landscape improvement. A man who had just planned and built one of the better and more modern homes of our Hill Country, thinking rather well of his new place, wrote for entry blanks. On their receipt, he found that the restricted specifications governing the contest, with the high-priced materials required, put him at once quite out of the running.

True enough, the standard of construction required by the magazine was most desirable and tended toward better living conditions and a more permanent beauty for those who could afford the necessary outlay. But "heaven is not reached at a single bound" and the improvement of Ozark housing must proceed more gradually. The magazine quite overlooked the fact that thousands of dwellers in the Hill Country have little but their own bare hands with which to build their homes and must use materials found on their own lands.

Plans Should Suit Conditions

It is folly to discuss tile bathrooms or modern heating with a man who has no Sunday suit, who has but one pair of patched overalls and whose family works barefoot in the fields until the heavy frosts of autumn. It is an economic error to specify copper screening and guttering for a proposed new house where the family has no cow, one mule or none, no glass in the windows and no money with which to buy. When we specify materials and other standards so far beyond the ability of the would-be builder, he simply sinks back in apathy or despair, and there is no building done. It is time we planned to meet conditions as they exist and to improve the poorer homes, the owners of which too often have not learned to want the things which they should.

How to build a house for $900 or $500? We must first admit without shame that it has only three rooms; that it has no bathroom; that the family has its meals in one end of the kitchen. There is no heating plant, but a fireplace or wood-burning stove or a heater of the circulating type, if and when we have the money. The kitchen stove goes in room opposite the fireplace.

Construction must be of logs, cut, peeled and hauled by the owner. Rafters may be of poles or sawed dimension lumber. Shingles are split by hand from oak trees on the land. Carpentry and stone work are by the owner, using clay in the foundation, if unable to buy cement, though lime or cement should be used for daubing the logs.

Partitions may be of logs. There is no inside finish, no wallpaper or plastering, until we can pay for it. This all may seem very bare and comfortless, but a homemaker can make a better home of it than the majority of our neighbors have in these Hills. For we would have closets, a built-in cupboard, book shelves and some day would add a kitchen sink.

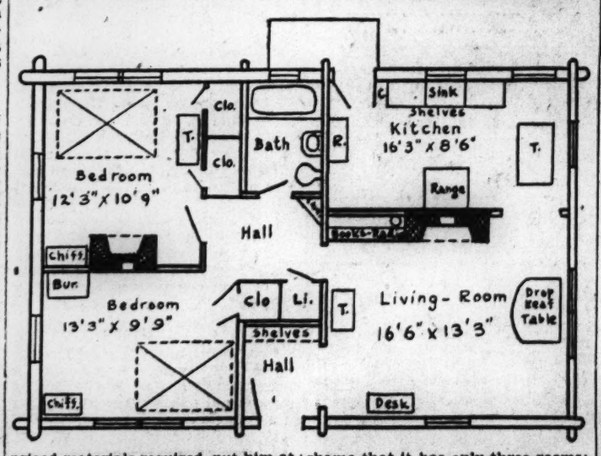
Conserving Outdoor Beauty

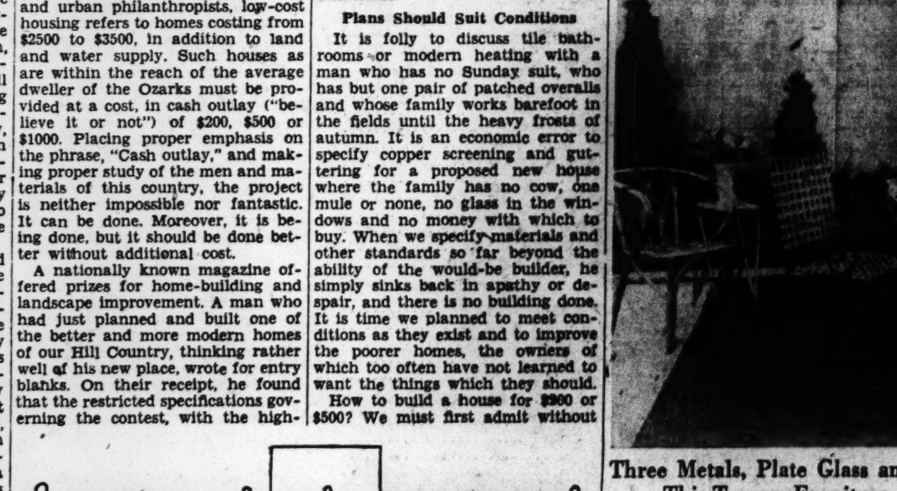
When we got the sink we would place a window over it so that the housewife at her work might have a pleasant outlook. To make sure of this, we would place the woodpile and farm implements out of range; just over the hill, or behind a clump of trees. We would save such good shade trees as surround the home site. Many have been thoughtlessly destroyed. Plant and protect perennial shrubbery. None of these need to be bought. They may be had gratis from neighbors and our woods are full of them—dogwood, redbud, wild honey-suckle and buck-eye! It does not require money to have beauty in the Ozarks—just wanting it and knowing how.

Larger and more modern houses than those described may be made at proportionately low cost, if we still use native materials and local mechanics. One such house is shown in the illustration. It is constructed of pine logs, measures 22' x 36' inside, has five rooms, including modern kitchen and bath. It is heated by circulating wood heater and fireplace. Floors are double, with finish of six-inch pine. Walls are lined with boards covered by felt and finished with wallpaper. There are closets, cupboards and book shelves. There are screens for doors and windows. The owner hired all labor and hauling, but used timber and stone from his own land. The total cost was about $1200. Men equipped to do their own building and hauling should be able to do it for half that amount.

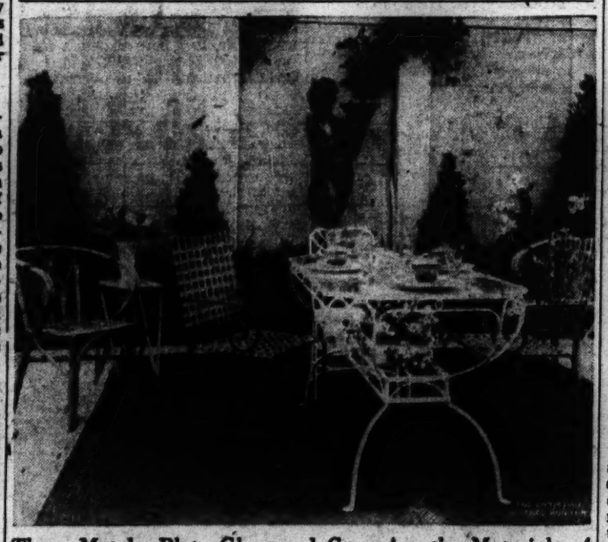
Hill people are hospitable, but shy with "Furriners." Those who come among us to teach must be competent, sincere and patient. No high-hat airs or display of superiority, please. The best of these teachers are our native sons and daughters, who come home from the schools with an understanding of their people and their people's problems.

J. B. B.





Using trees and stone from his own land, the owner who built this five-room log house in the Ozarks region of Arkansas did so with a cash expenditure of about $1200. This paid for all labor of construction, for materials other than the logs and stone, and for modern plumbing in bathroom and kitchen.



Three Metals, Plate Glass and Cane Are the Materials of This Terrace Furniture, So Seasonable Just Now

Weather-proof furniture for a terrace or patio has become widely varied in its attractions, as new materials have been utilized in original and pleasing ways. This grouping was shown last season by the New York decorator, Harriet E. Ach. The color scheme is maize yellow and turquoise blue, the arm chairs having blue metal frames and backs, interwoven with wide bands of aluminum and of brass. The cane lounging chair has a blue frame and its seat is of cellophane. The frame of the center table is white, has a low shelf for flowers, and carries a heavy plate glass top.

Auction Prices for 'Old Blue'

Third Installment

Introducing on June 5, this series of prices paid at an auction held at the American Art-Anderson Galleries last winter, it was explained that these figures should not be taken as standing in every case for open market values. Auction enthusiasm and competition might run bids up to new highs on some things, while the opposite extreme of indifference might in other cases result in knock-down figures that were well below dealers' prices. What those exceptions are it is not the function of an editor to discover, but belongs rather to those who are in the business of buying and selling. It is believed that by-and-large these reports of prices are valuable, for reasons already stated in connection with other installments.

(D.-diameter, L.-length)

78 Pine Orchard House, Catskill Mountains D. 9½ inches. E. Wood & Sons. Bowl in dark blue with seashell border and impressed mark.	15.00
79 Highlands, Hudson River L. 12¼ inches. E. Wood & Sons Platter in dark blue. Beautiful color and condition. Impressed mark. Rare.	70.00
80 Entrance of the Erie Canal into the Hudson at Albany D. 10 inches. Stevenson. Plate in dark and light blue. Good condition.	25.00
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English Decorative Art

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Under the heading, "Your Taste—and Mine," Mr. C. G. Holme takes a refreshingly poised and unprejudiced view of present-day tendencies in architecture and decoration. As editor of The Studio, a leading English magazine of the decorative arts, he writes as an observer whose whole career has been devoted to this particular field, in which he has evidently developed a clear vision and a broad and sympathetic judgment.

This essay forms the introduction to Decorative Art, 1937, Year Book of The Studio, published in London and New York; in paper, $3.50; in cloth, $4.50. As seen by Mr. Holme, the evolution of taste which has taken place during the past 50 years may be characterized by the word Simplification, as seen in both architecture and in decoration. This movement seems in part to be a general reaction from excessive ornamentation and artificiality of the 1800's. It is a change which has come along with a growth of sincerity, liberality and sympathy in all social relations, whether personal or broadly inclusive.

But this desire for simplification as expressed in houses and their contents swung far to an extreme, as such tendencies are apt to do, particularly following the great exhibition at Paris twelve years ago. Not only would it remove all ornament from the furniture, but walls became bare of pictures and radical standards were set and followed by most ardent of the enthusiasts.

As is realized by those who have noticed the steady changes that have come year by year, these ideas have become more liberal and elastic. Even the more zealous are coming to be aware that simplicity may become burdensome and unwholesome if it is pressed as an objective, rather than as a means of reaching an aesthetic purpose.

Those there are who would surround themselves with furnishings which seem more in harmony with their thought and habits than are fashions of the eighteenth century. These find in contemporary standards the elements for gratification of individual tastes in a decorative language which is definitely of the present day. But it is the selection by the individual of his preferred phases and degrees of modern design, which will make it become a part of, and the expression of, those who adopt it.

It seems to me that much of the lack of pleasing effects in modern decoration comes directly from the absence of definite, clear aesthetic thinking on the part of owners. Furnishings, like clothes, which are bought on the recommendation of others and without the exercise of one's own liking or discretion, are likely to be unbecoming and out of character for the owner. And, as Mr. Holme remarks, "nor in the varied and subtle matter of individuality should we profess to impose one solution upon everybody."

Regarding modern architecture, he makes a point to be considered by all who are thinking of building in this manner:

"The limit to individual freedom, however, is clearly marked when we consider the house from without and in relation to other houses. Here the problem is truly one of social science, and concerns everybody. The question of architectural planning goes somewhat outside the limits of decorative art, for it is impossible to think of it logically without realizing that it is a matter of communal planning. . . . It is easy to experiment with the interior—not so easy with solid and extensive construction. Whether the house will harmonize with its existing surroundings must be borne in mind, especially in country districts; and there the mellow attraction of historic buildings and local tradition may be so strong that the modern house is out of place."

So, individual freedom of taste in architectural planning has its range and bounds, and there is a social obligation that goes with it. Within the house, however, it may not be restricted. There it may show all the richness, flexibility and personality of the occupants, either by use of contemporary design or in such choices of earlier practice as one may prefer to develop.

There are only four pages to Mr. Holme's introduction in this book of pictures, with their running commentary by Adelaide Heriot. Everything shown in buildings and interior arrangements is very much in the new mode. Perhaps forty exteriors are followed by successions of interiors which include all parts of the house, from entrance hall to bathroom. Then come the different materials and adjuncts — pottery, glass, metalware, fabrics and carpets, and the rest. Perhaps in textiles, as shown here and as found in the market, we find current products that are most pleasing—unless kitchen fittings suit equally well in quite another department.

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Who Knows
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Too Young to Go Off to Camp?—Not These Days

Parents—Teachers Students

Courtesy of Camp Kooch-i-ching, International Falls, Minn.

Portaging From One Lake to Another on a Canoe Trip

It is on these woodland lake trips that comradeship between campers flowers most naturally, and good sportsmanship and mutual helpfulness are encouraged. The boy who knows a summer of community life in the great outdoors is likely to build into his consciousness a love of simplicity, of rugged self-help and help-of-others, an even-tempered steadiness which makes him a finer young chap to live with.

Small Campers on the Increase

'Nursery School' Type of Camp Takes Care of Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is said by camping authorities that the hordes of little children who are off to camp this season will constitute the greatest numbers that have ever taken part in one season in the life of American summer camps. Programs for the very little children have frankly been borrowed from the technique employed in nursery schools and other centers of progressive education and, in addition to the service and other camps, maintained for children unable to afford camping privileges without financial assistance, some twoscore private nursery camps are opening in the New England and Middle Atlantic states alone, with the specific intention of establishing the custom of providing camps which will be suitable for children hitherto thought too young to go away just yet to camp.

Campfire Girl authorities report that in the last five years there has been a conspicuous increase in the number of 6-to-10-year-old children who have had application made for them for attendance at summer camp. Programs which were originally designed for older children have been revised and subdivided, to make them functional for the little children whose parents either frankly need some place of safety and supervised activity in which to leave their children for periods of time, or who believe that fundamentally the summer camping theory offers a practicable and helpful auxiliary to carefully arranged winter schooling.

Progressive School Technique

Such authorities always say that, whereas a handful of years ago, the parent who thought a child of seven or eight was too young to go away to camp was definitely in the majority, now parents of children as young as five or six are willing to make considerable personal sacrifices, and revisions in their own summer programs, in order to have their children placed under the influence of progressively conducted camp programs.

In turn, the concerted rush toward this sort of sustained educational privilege is providing summer employment for many teachers in progressive schools, who simply pack their trunks and move from the city, to become counselors at progressive camps, after they have finished the year's work in their progressive school classrooms.

The camp programs reflect the flexibility and leisureliness of many progressive school programs. The daily schedule, from 6:30 a. m. to taps, has been appreciably loosened up to provide for many special hours, both at camp and on field trips. While sports, swimming, tennis, baseball, boating and competitive games are still to be found on programs, the emphasis is getting away from the old "rah-rah-rah" brand of activity and now equal if not preponderant emphasis is put on the playing of the game for the playing's sake, rather than just for the winning.

Teaching Kindness To Animals

Whereas formerly kindness to animals was taught, for instance, by means of Indian legends and pageants, now the tendency is to include certain animals in the equipment of the camp and give the children a chance to take care of them, as a means of seeing the effect of kindness to animals in its actual working. A setting hen, a cat and her kittens, a velvet-eyed donkey, the cows that supply the milk for the table, even the horse that does the farm chores, are all part of the camp; and from the processes involved in the tending of the livestock the children observe, ask questions, learn elementary lessons.

For every camp where everything is done for the children, there is a camp where they share all the work with the counselors and staff. At one camp the children receive the mail from the village postmaster, sort and distribute it, and responsibility and pride are developed in the process.

Influence Upon Camps for Older Groups

This emphasis on definitely productive activity for quite young children, as compared with the former policy of letting them play aimlessly, is tending to produce in children of from 12 to 16 a demand for far more specialized activity, on the ground that, at that age, they have tired of the things they did when they were much younger. This has led to the origination of trailer camping trips, schooner trips during which they learn the rudiments of practical seamanship; long canoe trips over fairly complex waterways, and camps for special cultivation as music, dancing, art and drama.

JANET MABIE

Courtesy of Camp Ak-o-mak, Chikopi, Ont.

Time Out to Examine Their Finds

The rocks of Georgian Bay—or great rocks anywhere—make ideal informal meeting places for summer campers. And these wholesome talks, with perhaps the nature study counselor quietly guiding the trend, enrich the child's viewpoint.

Purposeful Summer Activity

With the Starting Point—What the Child Likes to Do

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly all mothers devote some thought to preparation for the opening of school in the autumn. They look over the child's next year's schedule and give consideration to the building the child will be in. They find out what they can about the new teacher, and decide what the child can carry on in the way of outside activities, such as music lessons, art work, or special dancing lessons. And they see to it that the school wardrobe is carefully mended or replenished.

"I find that I must plan the summer months before my children are out of school if they are to get a really good start on their summer activities," said one earnest little mother. "In school they become accustomed to routine, to discipline, to learning new things in an orderly procedure. I want to be ready," she said, "to help them keep from slipping into too leisurely a habit of donothingness. They have been happy in school and they are really not wanting a cessation of learning and advancement. True, they want a change, no book learning perhaps and a relief from indoor duties, but this does not mean they will be averse to directed summer activities."

Children are active. They want to try out new things. They have faith in their ability. They want to be able to carry on as older people do. Therefore it behooves us as their mother-teachers to provide some plan of work and study during the summer months. No one would say, "Now it is June first. Our children can just remain as they are until another school year brings them lessons and school duties again." But while they would think such a remark quite absurd, many a mother fails to study out a course of procedure for the summer, one that will include occasional check-ups to find out if her teachings and her helps are achieving their purpose.

"We shall have fun cooking this summer," I say to my ten-year-old Jean, who has shown a decided eagerness to learn more about cooking. "I have bought you a simple textbook in child cookery, and I do believe that before the summer is over you can serve a whole company meal if we do our best to make that possible."

This idea spurs the energetic child to try hard at things she likes to do and the work in our kitchen goes along right merrily. From a tasty dish of milk toast with which she surprises her father at breakfast she goes on to scrambled eggs, muffins, a green salad, a cooked vegetable, and later baked meat. All the while she is gaining confidence in herself, a thing she did not so readily acquire when she was just learning book lessons without making practical use of her knowledge. The finished muffins spell success to her. A small success and not so hard to win, but it supplies the faith to try more difficult things.

Billy was eager to become a wage earner. Instead of telling him he was too young to be of value to anyone, his father said there were many things a child could do to earn his way. The garden that his father and he had planted so carefully in May would need care all through the summer. Even a small boy can weed and hoe if too much work is not done at once and if he is given kindly and intelligent instruction about the job. When Billy's father says, upon his return home from the office, "Let's take a look at our garden. I want to see how our peas are getting along. I am watching for the first pod." Billy joins in the wish and he gives them good care to make those pods show up.

When a family picnic is on our program, it means much more than just a meal bought at the corner store. Jean shows what her kitchen labors have accomplished by the dish of potato salad she has mixed and garnished prettily all herself, while the onions and radishes that go to the picnic have been pulled by Billy from the plot he took good care of. My sandwiches and Father's contribution of ice cream make the whole meal truly a family affair.

Father joins son in outlining a few simple athletic activities for the summer, but these are part of a program and are not carried on hit or miss. At the end of the summer Billy and father, too, are better croquet players, or can walk longer distances easily, or can play a better game of tennis. We all join in the games and take pride in beating each other.

When I sew, Jean takes a lesson, and when Father uses tools to make some household gadget, Billy learns to saw and use a plane effectively. When we go on a trip, each has his own duties, and the pleasure of the journey depends on all doing their part. We make out itineraries of even the shorter trips in order that we may learn how to travel and get the most out of it. The neighborhood meets where all must have a hand to make them joyous events teach our children to mix with different kinds of people and appreciate what each one gives to the community. Little jaunts about town are made with special objectives in view, and in this simple unconscious way, but with a more or less definite plan back of it all, our children go on absorbing knowledge and putting more ideas into real practice than they do in the time of the year they are under school discipline.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Nebraska

Dear Editor:

The Monitor's Parent letters have offered so many useful subjects for summer activities of late. Summer is simply running over with opportunities for children to engage in interesting and educational pursuits, and as Mrs. L. S. of North Carolina recently pointed out, we parents are often unwittingly interested and educated on our own parts!

A young man in our neighborhood is very much interested in birds and the entire community is becoming bird-minded. The young man is usually equipped with a kodak and spends hours and hours securing just one picture. He often happens onto other wild life pictures and snaps them. His friends have reached the point where they, too, keep eyes open for birds, and often we tip him off to subjects which we think might be of interest to him. Many a bird feeding station and bird bath have been erected through this young fellow's earnest interest and endeavor, and young boys go to him for plans and help on bird houses.

In Nebraska, cactus is usually regarded as a pest, but I have become very much interested in it, since I began to collect cactus plants from various parts of the country. Not long ago, a friend came with a clipping which related that in Mexico cactus is used to make cactus candy. She was interested enough to save the clipping, knowing of our family's interest in the various new cacti we had been able to add to our collection.

The family is now working on a wild flower garden, and most of our motor trips result in our adding some new flower to the collection, which is being transplanted in various parts of our lawn and garden.

How far-reaching and worthwhile are our interests and habits if we weed out the unpleasant ones, and share the worthwhile ones with those with whom we come in contact.

(Mrs.) W. F. S.

One Meaning of Flag Learned

Boy and Girl Walk Up Gangplank Into Miniature U. S. A.

Americanizing Young Americans—2

By Mary Rooker Nash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The beginning of the Americanization of the Girl and the Boy who had been living outside of their own country in ancient Peiping came as their little Japanese ship came into the harbor at Kobe. There, three docks down, was a compact, trim, seaworthy vessel whose flag was the Stars and Stripes. They were familiar with the flag at school, and at home and above the Embassy in Peiping. But here the emblem meant a floating microcosm—a miniature world which was American property, under American law, commanded, owned and operated by fellow-countrymen.

Grateful to the enlightened practice of the Japanese which permits at Kobe transshipment without going through customs, so soon as the gangplank was down three pairs of eager feet were speeding towards the American boat, with a train of porters and baggage behind them. Soon they were settled in their new temporary home, and ready to inspect everything from stem to stern.

Already In America

"We're already in America, Mother, we had better begin to 'adjust,'" laughed the Boy, "Did you notice as we came in that the sailors are American? It looks funny to see them working like that. I haven't seen an American look that dirty since the Pater came in from his last trip into the Hills. And I saw the Captain. He looks grand—sort of half-way between a General and an Uncle. He looks as if he could make you mind by just looking at you, and then laugh with you at something funny. I heard the Purser challenge him to a deck-tennis game after lunch. I am going to watch." Then, slowly, "Do you suppose there is any chance of his ever inviting me to the bridge? What are you going to have for lunch? I want to eat America up."

Since this was a ship with not so many passengers, but with very much freight, they had 18 days to spend in living where everyone talked English, where they could select the fresh fruits, the celery and lettuce and other raw vegetables which could here be eaten at will, the milk which did not have to be pasteurized, and other things which had been obtainable in Peiping, but which were scarce or of inferior quality or ultra-expensive.

Taking the Pilot Aboard

Finally, after a smooth voyage with much fog and many clouds, came that blue and sparkling morning, with the spanking breeze whipping up whitecaps on the bluest of seas under the clearest of skies. Gulls in hundreds flew about the ship. Higher, far, were several planes doing formation flying. At two places on the horizon smoke blotches indicated other ships. And there, dim ahead, was a low dim blue shape which was not a cloud. No matter how often one roams, there is nothing like that first sight of land on returning. Long before there was any need, the members of the Explorers' High School were packed and up on deck. There the Girl hung over the rail, watching the lovely graceful sailboat with auxiliary engine bringing out the pilot, and its skillful maneuvers to set him aboard. The Boy had made out the unbelievable—against the horizon he saw a black thread. Binoculars proved his delighted guess. It was the Golden Gate Bridge. It could be seen from miles out at sea.

Before the ship passed under it, the three on the boat deck thought the funnels would touch. But that was because they did not realize how far away they still were. When actually under it, they felt so far beneath that they assured each other it looked as if the Empire State could pass too. The Quarantine, the busy shipping in the harbor, the puffing tugs, the gaunt outlines of Alcatraz—so near and yet so incredibly remote—all these were such crowding, vivid impressions as to form a gigantic kaleidoscope. Perhaps it was just as well that the tedious waiting and the passing through customs intervened.

Because of the smooth sailing, the voyage had been a whole day shorter than schedule, so that the Pater missed meeting the boat. So the High School and selected baggage were whisked in a taxi ("See, Mother, it's a new Pershing!") to a hotel downtown. But who could sit in a hotel with so much to see? Again the new impressions multiplied in a walk. All the streets were full of the most diverse kinds of American citizens! The shop windows were like a succession of wonderful pictures after the richness-within, plainness-without shops of the Orient.

Fresh Impressions

Each was constantly seeing something different, and wanting to call the attention of the others who were on their part immersed in some interest of their own.

Boy: "Isn't it keen to have all the signs in English?"

Girl: "Mother, do you notice how many girls are wearing those hunkiedunkie hats?"

Mother: "Look at all those magazines at once. Do you realize they are all new—not a month old, Let's each get one."

Girl: "Here is an artificial flower shop. That's like Peiping."

Mother: "Those dresses in that window look exactly as if they were made for Cinderella. Do look."

Boy: "There is an old Dalton like the one we took out in 1933. It looks funny here with new cars, and once I thought it was all right. Boy, did you see that Silver Meteor? It has parked over there. Come quick. The light's with us."

The Americanization was proceeding.

This series of nine Saturday articles tells how a mother and her two children made travel in the United States an educative experience. Boy and Girl, the "Explorers' High School," have been living in Peiping, and their own land, the United States, is foreign to them. Their fresh impressions may help all of us to refresh some of our own; while travel undertaken as an educational project is, we think, always helpful to hear about.—Editor.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

IV

What to Teach

Oh "the world is so full of a number of things" that the subjects just come pushing in upon you. What is just around you? Seeds, buds, leaves, trees, birds, wind, rain, stars. There is no limit, and everything is interesting. A clod of earth is fascinating. I've seen our children rubbing soft rocks together and then crumbling dead leaves into the rock dust, perhaps mixing in the powder of disintegrating shells. From a handful of red volcanic rock brought from Hawaii they learn of iron in the soil and search the school grounds for rust in iron or stone.

One day our reading class was seated out under the oaks and facing the garden. A giant poppy petal fell. A boy called my attention to it. I reached and gave it to him. The other children claimed other petals till each had one. One crushed his and found that it stained his fingers. Then all had stained fingers!

* * *

Quickly came the suggestion from one of the boys, "Let's make ink." It was decided and as quickly they were through the garden gathering the loosening petals. With hands full they ran to the box where we keep cans and bottles for just such emergencies and filling them with petals tried sticks to bruise the juice out.

I suggested adding some water but warned, "Only a little." The girls heeded my warning but the boys used a generous portion.

Then the girls pooled their result and had a small quantity of dye.

Carol's mother visiting us that day watched the work with great interest then quietly slipped away to her home nearby and returned with a piece of soft white cloth.

Into their dye the girls dipped this and the result was, to our great joy, a surprisingly beautiful heliotrope color!

* * *

Had we carried this experiment further we might have colored more cloth and made doll clothes or handkerchiefs. We might have tried the leaves of stems or roots of the plant. We might have boiled our dye. We might have tried other plants for making dyes. Wouldn't it be interesting if in the future one of these children should carry her interest over from that morning in our garden and develop a dye business? You are smiling, but it's not impossible.

The boys had not been so successful. Too much water had spoiled their "ink." Later they came humbly asking for a match explaining that they had built a fireplace in the vacant lot and wanted to boil theirs down. They got their match (under supervision); but the result was a failure, unless, of course, something more important had begun to brew in their minds—namely, that advice is sometimes worth heeding.

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

Courtesy of Camp Massapoag, Dunstable, Mass.

Yes, This Is a Camp Scene

It is a good thing for boys to learn how to help around, and some of the camps are definitely communal in this respect, with the campers having small daily chores and growing in grace through doing their little share of the world's jobs. After all, peeling potatoes is helping others, and can be done badly or well. There are lessons to be learned and it's fun enough when shared.

Courtesy of T-Ledge Camp, Orrs Island, Maine

Campers on the Trail

It is a great thing for girls to have the experience of overnight hikes. This particular group from a Maine coast camp is part of a week's field trip in the White Mountains.

We Meant Camp Wyoda

On June 12 we published rather a charming picture of two little girls on a camp veranda, painting the lovely scene they saw revealed before them. As far as that went, all was well; but we gave the picture a courtesy line to a Camp Ayoda. Maybe we couldn't read our writing, or somebody else's; or perhaps the typesetter did his best with what there was. Anyway, Ayoda should have been Wyoda. Please change it in your mental records to Camp Wyoda, Lake Fairlee, Ely, Vt.—Editor.

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The Home Forum

A George Eliot Pilgrimage

As THE literary pilgrim passes from the train to the prosperous Warwickshire town of Nuneaton, he finds himself in the center of George Eliot's "enchanted land." It is often claimed that Shakespeare is the master mind of the Midlands; but, if there be another, it is surely that of the woman who grew out of the turbulent girl who, standing at her father's knee in his "dog-cart," traveled those Midland counties, quietly, perhaps unconsciously absorbing the incidents and noting the human characteristics which went later into the making of Mr. Gilfil, Janet Dempster, Dinah Morris, Mrs. Poyser, Adam Bede, Amos Barton, and others in her immortal gallery.

Most of these folk were known to her; the places she described but thinly disguised; and she so wove much of her own life into the stories that, for those who read as they run, there is a most entrancing chapter of English rural history.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN truly said that George Eliot did not love Nuneaton ("Milby"). ("The Elms," where she went to school, may still be seen there.) Yet the little town must hold us for a while, if only that we may note the Bull Hotel ("Red Lion") where the braggart tyrant ("Lawyer Dempster") denounced his Evangelical neighbors and propounded his own safeguard for religion. "Dempster's" house you may see hard by in Church Street ("Orchard Street"), the house from which he thrust his wife "Janet" (of the "repentance") in his fury; and near at hand is the wide passage at the side of the dwelling of "Mrs. Pettifer," the good woman with whom "Janet" found refuge. "Come into my warm bed," said the dear creature.

A brighter scene is that of Chilvers Coton, the "Shepperton" of "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," and "The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton" (real characters both). The unique feature of the church at Chilvers Coton is the children's gallery, approached by a flight of outside steps, where George Eliot was wont to attend service. A peal of bells still rings in memory of her presence.

You may see here the tomb of her father ("Caleb Garth") and mother (part original of "Mrs. Poyser"); but of more vital interest, perhaps, is the fact that the Rev. John Gwyther ("Amos Barton") and the self-denying "Milly," his wife, lie there also. Need we wonder that George Eliot's thoughts were for ever wandering back to the quiet meadowland and country homestead of her youth?

* * *

A GOOD WALK along the road on which she watched the mailcoaches rattling by, and we are at Griff House, changed but little since she spent the first thirty odd years of her life there, with a few intervals; learning, thinking, studying, and practising, among other domestic arts, the butter-making that gave her the broad right hand which, in after years, she would amusingly refer to.

What Mary Ann Evans was in her young days, how she suffered from "Aunt Glegg" and other gorgon aunts, how closely she clung to her brother Isaac, you may learn most in the "Mill on the Floss," wherein she strikingly portrays her brother as "Tom Tulliver" and herself as his sister "Maggie." If you read that poignant poem of hers, "Brother and Sister," you will note the singular attachment of the two, and the abounding allusions to the pool in which they fished and other play scenes. The interior of the house is much as it was in her day, and perhaps the most interesting room is the attic under the high-pitched roof, where "Maggie Tulliver" spent her ill-humor by beating her wooden doll against the brick fireplace.

* * *

HALF-WAY ACROSS Arbury Park ("Cheverel Manor"), is Arbury Farm, where Mary Ann Evans ("George Eliot"), was born on St. Cecilia's Day, 1819; and, passing through the leafy avenue, you find yourself in front of "Cheverel Manor," the home of the "Cheverels" (Newdegates). The love story of "Mr. Gilfil,"—the Rev. Bernard Gilpin Ebdell, you have to remember—is true, and here he spent his soul on "Caterina," the adopted daughter of "Sir Christopher Cheverel," a girl with whose gentle heart "Captain Wybrow" sported so thoughtlessly. Behind the oriel windows of those stately rooms, on the rich emerald lawns, and by the pool with the swans afloat, the pitiful drama was played out.

But we must haste westward — to Astley, the original of "Knebley," the "Lanthorn of Arden," where "Mr. Gilfil" also ministered, preaching from those stock sermons of which he had good store. Here, in absence of mind, he would sometimes forget to take off his spurs before putting on his surplice, but "the Knebley farmers would as soon have thought of criticising the moon, as their pastor."

* * *

TWO OR THREE miles to the south lies Corley, where at the Hall Farm "Mrs. Poyser" "had her say out"; but our way lies to the north, to Stockingford, the "Paddiford," of "Janet's Repentance." It is a grimy neighborhood, fedolent of the mine, and more smothered in bricks and mortar than when George Eliot wrote, but her romance lies over all the scene.

For it was here that the "Rev. Edgar Tryan," the Evangelical clergyman who incurred the animosity of "Lawyer Dempster" ministered, whose soothing kindness was balm to the soul of "Janet," the lawyer's wife. You may finish the George Eliot pilgrimage by going back to "Milby" on what is left of the path that "Janet" took on that "walk in the dewy starlight," when she sought from him consolation and strength.

E. H. R.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIRL WALKING IN SNOW: *A Print by Isoda Koryūsai*

KORYŪSAI was one of the great Japanese printmakers of the renowned Ukiyo-ye School. As the first follower of Harunobu, who introduced the making of polychrome woodblock prints in Japan, Koryūsai was a master with a special gift for that medium of expression. "Girl Walking in Snow" displays skilled workmanship in the cutting of lines on the block with robustness and grace. The artisans of the Ukiyu-ye were particularly successful in evoking the qualities of vitality and force which are inherent in a wooden medium, heightened and enriched by the decorative and atmospheric use of color.

Effectual Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the ages mankind has turned instinctively to God in prayer, which is the purest form of worship known to the human race. This natural, normal practice has brought to countless millions not only comfort and consolation, but surcease from discordant conditions.

Christian Science has given to mankind the exalted interpretation of prayer. It teaches that true prayer is not an outlining of personal benefits desired, but a clear affirmation of God's infinite goodness and allness, a grateful acknowledgment of present spiritual perfection. Adherents of Christian Science are learning that prayer is to be utilized unceasingly, and that it leads to constant unfoldment of spiritual ideas, thus supplying our daily needs.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has fully and clearly presented the subject of prayer in the opening chapter of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 11 we read, "Prayer cannot change the unalterable Truth, nor can prayer alone give us an understanding of Truth; but prayer, coupled with a fervent habitual desire to know and do the will of God, will bring us into all Truth."

The more spiritual one's thought the more effectual is one's prayer. Thus, definite progress in right human endeavor is the natural result of prayer, for divine inspiration comes unceasingly to all who learn to commune with God. As we earnestly turn to Him for guidance, He gives us spiritual ideas, which are expressed in purity, love, wisdom, kindliness, discernment, strength, and other qualities which we need in every phase of human endeavor. True prayer is asking that God's will may be revealed to us; and if we are honest in our prayer, ready to give up the human self-will, which is futile and unwise, we shall be shown each step that we should take.

Into true prayer no trace of doubt or uncertainty enters. The suppliant unites his thought with good, and with good alone. Nor is any interval of time or process of human affairs necessary to bring about a definite answer to prayer, for the divine purpose of infinite Love is ever being fulfilled. "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear," the Scriptures tell us (Isaiah 65:24). The prayer which comes from a heart filled with gratitude for God's ceaseless blessings can never be separated from its answer.

Effectual prayer is illustrated in the following incident. A student of Christian Science had wandered away from a party of mountain climbers, and found herself apparently lost on the mountainside, with darkness rapidly approaching. For a moment she was tempted to yield to terror and hopelessness, but resisted the impulse and instead turned steadfastly and unreservedly to God for help. As she did so her thought became calm and clear. A loved hymn came to her thought, and she sang it with a sense of true gratitude for God's constant protection. Her prayer was answered, for the song was heard, and rescuers came to her assistance.

The threshold leading to heaven here and now is prayer, and the door is open to him who seeks "first the kingdom of God." Though human sense may as yet but faintly discern the truth of God's allness, there is no question of His omnipresence, and it is through prayer that we enter the realm of spiritual harmony. Thus the knowledge of how to pray aright becomes the most valuable accomplishment for mankind. This knowledge increases in the experience of every honest seeker after Truth, as a result of study, meditation, self-forgetfulness, and consecration to God, good. When universally practiced, prayer will bring to light the true brotherhood of man and the reign of peace on earth will be established.

The prayer of Christian Science is the prayer of affirmation, gratitude, and fulfillment. It unites thought closely and constantly to God. It is ever a prayer of healing, for it declares finally and irrevocably the truth of God's allness, thus denying evil reality, place, or power. It blesses the whole human race, and will ultimately lead to complete disbelief in the reality of sickness, sin, or death.

Purity and simplicity of thought in prayer are powerful in results. Jesus said (Matthew 18:3), "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." As we turn to divine Love for help and guidance, with the simplicity of the child thought, trustingly relying on our Father-Mother God for care and protection, our prayer is effectual, bringing peace, and healing, and comfort. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 15), "Self-forgetfulness, purity, and affection are constant prayers."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Virksom Bøn

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

GENNEM alle Tider har Mennesker ganske instinktmæssigt vendt sig til Gud i Bøn, den reneste Form for Gudsdyrkelse, der kendes af Menneskeheden. Denne naturlige og normale Foreteelse har bragt utallige Millioner ikke blot Styrke og Trøst, men ogsaa Udfrielse fra disharmoniske Tilstande.

Kristen Videnskab har skænket Menneskeheden en ophøjet Fortolkning af Bøn. Den lærer, at sand Bøn ikke bestaar i en Fremsættelse af de personlige Fordele, vi ønsker at opnaa, men i en klar Bekræftelse af Guds uendelige Godhed og Althed, en taknemmelig Erkendelse af Menneskets aandelige Fuldkommenhed her og nu. Kristen Videnskabs Tilhængere lærer at forstaa Nødvendigheden af at bede uden Ophør, og at Bønnen vil hidføre en stadig Udfoldelse af aandelige Ideer og saaledes stille vort daglige Behov.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, har i det første Kapitel af Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, givet en klar og udtømmende Forklaring af Emnet Bøn. Paa Side 11 finder vi disse Ord: "Bønnen formaar ikke at forandre den uforanderlige Sandhed, ej heller kan Bøn alene give os en Forstaaelse af Sandheden; men Bøn, i Forening med et brændende og stadigt Ønske om at kende og om at gøre Guds Vilje, vil føre os ind i den fulde Sandhed."

Jo mere aandelig vor Tanke er, jo mere virksom vil vor Bøn være. Afgjort Fremskridt i den rette menneskelige Stræben er saaledes den naturlige Følge af Bøn, for den guddommelige Inspiration kommer uden Ophør til alle dem, der forstaar at samtale med Gud. Naar vi for Alvor vender os til Ham og beder om Hans Førelse, giver Han os de aandelige Ideer, som giver sig Udtryk i Renhed, Kærlighed, Visdom, Mildhed, Dømmekraft, Styrke og andre Egenskaber, som vi behøver i enhver Fase af menneskelig Stræben. Den sande Bøn beder om, at Guds Vilje maa aabenbares os; og hvis vi er ærlige i vor Bøn, rede til at opgive vor menneskelige Egenraadighed, som kun er tom og uklog, vil hvert et Skridt, vi bør tage, blive os vist.

Ingen Antydning af Tvivl eller Uvished indtræder i den sande Bøn. Den, der beder, forener sin Tanke med det gode, og kun med det gode. Heller ikke behøves noget Tidsrum eller nogen Indgriben i menneskelige Forhold for at fremkalde et bestemt Svar paa vor Bøn, for den uendelige Kærligheds guddommelige Hensigt fuldbyrdes til alle Tider. "Førend de kalder, svarer jeg; endnu mens de taler, hører jeg," siger den Hellige Skrift (Esaja's Bog 65:24). Den Bøn, der udgaar fra et Hjerte, fuldt af Taknemmelighed over Guds uophørlige Velsignelser, vil aldrig kunne undgaa sin Opfyldelse.

I den følgende Tildragelse finder vi et Eksempel paa virksom Bøn. En Kristen Videnskab-Studerende var kommet bort fra et Selskab af Bjergbestigere og var tilsyneladende faret vild mellem Bjergene, mens Mørkets Frembrud nærmede sig med stærke Skridt. Et Øjeblik følte hun sig fristet til at give efter for en Følelse af Rædsel og Haabløshed, men hun stod imod og vendte sig i Stedet for roligt og uforbeholdent til Gud og bad Ham om Hjælp. Og med det samme blev hendes Tanke rolig og klar. En Salme, hun holdt meget af, kom til hendes Tanke, og hun sang den med en Følelse af sand Taknemmelighed for Guds stadige Beskyttelse. Hun fik Svar paa sin Bøn, for Sangen blev hørt, og Redningsfolkene kom til og bragte hende Hjælp.

Indgangen, som fører til Himlen her og nu, er Bøn, og Døren staar aaben for den, der søger "først Guds Rige". Skønt menneskelig Erkendelse maaske endnu kun svagt skelner Sandheden om Guds Althed, saa er der dog intet Spørgsmaal om Hans Allestedsnærværelse, og det er gennem Bøn, vi kommer ind i den aandelige Harmonis Rige. Saaledes bliver Kundskaben om, hvorledes man beder paa rette Vis, det værdifuldeste for Menneskeheden at naa frem til. Denne Kundskab vokser hos hver den, der ærligt søger Sandheden, vokser gennem Studium, gennem dyb Eftertanke, Selvforglemmelse og ved helt at give sig ind under Gud, det gode. Naar Anvendelsen af Bøn bliver universel, vil den bringe Menneskets sande Broderskab frem for Dagens Lys og Fredens Herredømme paa Jorden vil være grundfæstet.

Bønnen i Kristen Videnskab er en Bekræftelsens Bøn, en Taknemmelighedens og Opfyldelsens Bøn. Den forener Tanken nøje og stadigt med Gud. Den er altid en Helbredelsens Bøn, for den erklærer definitivt og ugenkaldeligt Sandheden i Guds Althed og benægter saaledes det ondes Virkelighed, Tilstedeværelse og Magt. Den velsigner hele Menneskeheden og vil sluttelig tilintetgøre al Tro paa Virkeligheden i Sygdom, Synd og Død.

Rene og enkle Tanker i Bønnen fører til de største Resultater. Jesus sagde (Matthæus-Evangeliet 18:3): "Uden I omvende eder og blive som Børn, komme I ingenlunde ind i Himmeriges Rige." Naar vi vender os til guddommelig Kærlighed om Hjælp og Førelse med Barnetankens Enkelhed i fuld Fortrøstning til vor Fader-Moder Guds Forsorg og Beskyttelse, vil vor Bøn aldrig blive ubesvaret, men bringe os Fred og Helbredelse og Trøst. Mrs. Eddy siger (*Science and Health*, S. 15): "Selvforglemmelse, Renhed og Kærlighed er uophørlige Bønner."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Bunch of Moon Daisies

THE lane was one of those innocent ones which turn casually from a high road, with nothing to indicate why they are there or where they are leading. It was an inconsequent track, wandering along between borders of deep grass, its trees harboring a host of song birds and half submerged palings dividing shallow ditches from fields ripe for mowing.

A homely lane. A lane in which to choose a shadow and sit for the rest of the afternoon, while a million tiny things busied themselves in the grass; while a score of birds echoed the harmonies of the day; while a green and blue beetle, half stupefied by the intense light, stumbled over the sandy soil and plodded its erratic way across the track; while butterflies stirred the scents of summer and fluttered up and down a sun shaft like dancers in a ballet.

* * *

FROM THE HIGH road came the hum of cars, soothingly distant. Close at hand was the loud, determined hum of a bee, a monster fellow with too much time on his hands and too much pollen on his legs, making a great fuss over nothing in particular and seeking for applause.

"My lane," you said contentedly. "My lane, with only me in the shadow."

And then from the road arrived a man on a bicycle, riding for all the world as if it was his lane; as if he and he alone had a right there. A bicycle is an unromantic bit of machinery. One might have forgiven a tramp, but not a cyclist. Moreover, the man wore trouser clips.

He pedaled along deliberately, dismounted, rested the bicycle against the palings and made his way to a low gate leading into the field. It was obvious that he knew what he was about, for the gate opened readily to a twist of a chain; and there he was, knee-deep in the grass, wading through the ripe growth as one wades through water, pushing into the heart of the field, bending down as if seeking something.

* * *

WHAT WAS HE about in that quiet place? What right had he there at all?

When he emerged into the lane again, he held in his hand a bunch of moon daisies, long-stalked flowers carefully mixed with specially chosen grasses. He had only gathered a few, just enough to take home to someone, just enough for someone to arrange in a vase.

Closing the gate behind him, he pulled the bicycle on to the sandy track and, turning it round, rode off the way he had come. And all down the lane, above the song of the birds, you heard him whistling.

D. A. L.

In and Out of Purdah

IT IS rumored that a general order to unveil may be passed, but whether this be true or not, the famous injunction of Kemal Ataturk to the women of Turkey uttered in the early days of the Republic has already been widely followed. "Show your faces to the world, and look the world in the face." The essential fact about the veil in Turkey today is not that some women still retain the veil, but that wearing it has become entirely a matter of personal choice and hence has lost its traditional significance.

The problem of the veil throughout the East, strictly speaking, affects only the women of towns and cities and not those of the rural population.

"This is for me a vacation from purdah," an attractive young Moslem woman explained as we were having tea together on the spacious verandah of the Indian bungalow in Lahore. "It is the first time I have ever travelled alone and had my face uncovered. Of course when I go back I must wear the *burqa*. At home I wouldn't dare go without it. But no one notices me here."

Her phrase, "vacation from purdah," expresses the trend toward lifting the veil away from the home environment, that I have noticed with interesting variations throughout the East. The Moslem woman in Lucknow who is in close purdah at home, will break purdah in Bombay or perhaps in Kashmere. The Princess of Bhopal, completely veiled, went on board the steamer in Bombay, sailing for England. But as soon as they left the harbour she discarded the *burqa* and was unveiled until she returned. . . .

Not only does the Moslem woman often allow herself greater freedom in different places, but also in different parts of the same place. The Turkish woman of Istanbul who still retains the veil may often lift it in the marketplace, but when she enters her own neighborhood, down goes the veil. The Damascus women may wear thinner veils in the Salahiyah, one of the suburbs where most of the foreign residents live, but den an old-style *charshaf* and thick veil for the bazaar quarter in the old city. Similarly women in Jerusalem are quite casual about lowering the veil when in the outskirts of a foreign locality, but their faces are closely covered at the Jaffa Gate or in the walled city.—From "Moslem Women Enter a New World," by RUTH FRANCE WOODSMALL (New York: Round Table Press).

Patriarchal Russia

WHAT was the kind of existence which we led at home in my childhood when my father was living on his estates in a mansion absolutely patriarchal? Hospitality was dominant. Visitors were always warmly welcomed, even when they arrived unasked with all their families, and it would have been considered an unheard-of piece of rudeness to ask them how long they intended to remain. They were simply supposed to make themselves at home. Sometimes they stayed for months, and became almost members of our family. There was one old man whom I particularly remember, who had once been a small landowner in our neighborhood, and who had lost his property through the foreclosure of a mortgage. Arriving at our house one fine morning in a small cart drawn by two lean horses, he was welcomed by all, and appreciated his welcome so much that he remained with us for forty years . . . and home to him it undoubtedly was. He knew its history by heart, far better than we, and every one of the treasures which it contained was catalogued in his brain. As for the library, he considered it as his own special domain and made a splendid catalogue of its contents.

Our life, or rather its routine, was a simple thing. Everybody used to get up early. Breakfast which consisted of tea and coffee with rolls and butter was served in the dining-room at nine o'clock. My father would be in his place when we appeared as the clock struck the hour. If we were a second late we excited his displeasure. At ten o'clock everybody dispersed and my father proceeded to the garden where under an immense plane-tree stood a bench and table on which his papers were spread. It was the time when the agent in charge of the estate used to appear with his daily reports, when the cook was interviewed and the head gardener called upon to give a report on the condition of his flower and fruit trees. It was also the time when the peasants used to come with their grievances and complaints or appeals for advice. They loved my father who knew all by name and remembered some of the older ones from the time they had been serfs.

Dinner was at one o'clock, and always a solemn meal, served with much ceremony and pomp, whether there were guests or not. My father was rather a stickler for etiquette, and after coffee had been brought, we solemnly kissed his hand and that of my step-mother and retired until tea. Supper followed at eight o'clock and my father used generally to end the day by playing a rubber of whist or a game of bezique with the family doctor and the chaplain unless some guest were there to take part.—From "It Really Happened," by PRINCESS CATHERINE RADZIWILL. (New York: Dial Press.)

Landscape

The fields are lying checker-board; the rows
Of growing corn are plotted into squares
Of furrowed acres, dark with moisture from
Late rain, and glistening beneath the light
Of rising sun. The planter views the field
And nods approvingly the straightness of
The sprouting green. Shifting position, he
Checks further on his labor, squinting from
Another angle; then his eyes relax
In satisfaction as the leafing corn
Emerges evenly in perfect rows
Criss-crossed at intervals. Corn-checking is
The planter's art—the landscape of his hands,
Guiding the team he squares the untraced
lands.

B. B. COOPER

Compensation

BETWEEN an ancient woodlot overgrown
And crowded thicket, once a quiet herd's
Rich pasture, swiftly drops a jagged road
To teams impassable and rarely trod
By human feet. Above, where overlaps
The foliage, an arch is formed which bars
The sun and deepens more the gloom. And yet
On either side the bank is lush with blooms
Of laurel, cool, and snow-white clusters of
The running blackberry:
At sight of that
Fresh loveliness we feel a quick release;
For such small beauties make uncircumscribed
That close and narrow way.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 23-24 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1937

State to Take B. & W. Award To High Court

Appeal Planned to Avoid $481,380 Payment to Street Railway

Judge's Finding

Upholds Claim of Road That Bay State Owes for Franchise

Immediate appeal to the State Supreme Court will be taken on Judge Joseph Walsh's ruling late yesterday that the Commonwealth must pay $481,380.45 to the Boston and Worcester and New York Street Railway for the franchise of its line in Framingham, Natick, Wellesley and Newton, whose right of way was taken over by the state in 1932 for the construction of the present Worcester Turnpike, the attorney general's office announced today. Assistant Attorney General Edward Proctor, who has conducted the case for the state, will have charge of the appeal.

The Superior Court decision came as climax to protracted litigation begun during the administration of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely and a legislative situation in which acrimonious charges were passed between Governor Ely and his successor Gov. James M. Curley, and by the late former Lieut. Gov. William Youngman.

Mr. Youngman charged that Roger W. Babson, Wellesley statistician, was "the chief speculator" in the franchise ownership and that he controlled a majority of the shares of the new company which bought out the old Boston and Worcester company in 1927.

"Babson is trying to line his pockets, and that is all," Youngman said.

Youngman's Charges

In a statement issued at the time, the former Lieutenant Governor charged that on the suggested purchase price of $563,000, "Mr. Babson has already got $200,000 of the state's money, and is after $363,000 more."

This $363,306 was the amount sued for recovery by the street railway on the contract drawn April 11, 1932, by the Department of Public Works and signed by Frank E. Lyman and Richard K. Hale, then commissioner and assistant commissioner, respectively, after $200,000 had already been paid to the company.

Judge Walsh, in his decision, found that the agreement of sale between the company and the Department of Public Works was valid, in spite of the fact that it had not been approved by Governor Ely and his Executive Council.

At the time of controversy over the public works contract and a House vote revoking the franchise, Mr. Babson issued a statement in which he said damages accruing to the railway company might total $3,000,000. He described automatic trolley control patents granted to him, which, he stated, he believed were capable of making the line a profitable proposition.

Mr. Babson said he was moved to issue the statement in view of the "ruthless way in which the Legislature is handling the Boston and Worcester case."

"Since this line is a double track railway," he said, "and in view of the elimination of all dangerous grade crossings on the new highway, the Boston and Worcester would be an ideal route for the installation of such an automatic system."

Group Leader

© Bachrach

Miss Dorothy Hill

Director of the Wellesley Institute on Social Progress, Which Begins a Two-Weeks Session at the College

Social Progress Group to Study World Problems

By DONALD O. J. MESSENGER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 10—"The World Challenge to Democracy—How Can America Meet it?"

To this problem attention turned today on the campus of Wellesley College as the Summer Institute for Social Progress began a two weeks' session. Yesterday the New England Institute of International Relations completed an 11-day study of the world situation, in which the United States appeared to be one of the last major strongholds of democracy.

Miss Dorothy Hill, director of the Institute for Social Progress, is welcoming its members this afternoon—members who have come from many parts of the country and who represent the viewpoints of capital, labor, the professions and agriculture.

As in the four previous years that the institute has been held at Wellesley, a special effort has been made to see that its membership—as well as its faculty—represents a fair cross-section of American life, so that many viewpoints on every problem brought up for discussion can be synthesized. In order to assure such complete representation, scholarships have been provided for industrial workers, farmers, and also for representative Europeans.

To Introduce Faculty

The faculty of the institute is headed by Dr. Colston E. Warne, professor of economics at Amherst College. At a meeting in Sage Hall at 9:30 tomorrow morning, Dr. Warne will introduce the other faculty members, and will allow each one to outline the nature of the morning lectures he expects to give, and the afternoon round-table discussions, which he is to lead.

To the list of faculty members previously announced two names have been added: Richard B. Gregg of South Natick, author of "The Power of Non-Violence," and Prof. Hudson Hastings of the economics department of Yale University. Miss Dorothy Detzer, national executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, has been forced to cancel her part in the program.

Following the opening dinner at 6:15 this evening in Stone Hall, members of the institute will be officially welcomed by Mildred Mac-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Hurley Urged to Deny Extradition of Negro

In Boston Today

Fugitive Negro In Legal Battle

A legal battle, centering about the civil rights of Negroes in Georgia, is being fought in Boston as a result of a request from Gov. E. D. Rivers, of that State, for the extradition of a fugitive from a chain gang.

The proposed extradition is being opposed by the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, some of whose attorney-members have appeared before Assistant Attorney-General James J. Bacigalupo to express their opposition.

The final decision rests with Gov. Charles F. Hurley, of Massachusetts, to whom Mr. Bacigalupo will submit a report next Tuesday. Should Governor Hurley allow the extradition, habeas corpus proceedings by the Negro's defenders are a further possibility.

The case is that of James Cunningham, known in Boston as Eugene Wilson, living on Tremont Street, who escaped from a chain gang in Georgia 13 years ago and has been working here since that

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Stowaways Get As Far as Boston

It is always a good idea for stowaways to make sure that the ship of their choice is really off on the main leg of its voyage before they reveal their whereabouts. James Donovan and his son Michael, of New York City, will vouch for the value of this advice.

After saving their joint funds to send Mrs. James Donovan back on a visit to Glasgow, Scotland, a month ago, both lost their jobs and were unwilling to throw themselves on relief rolls. Her letters convinced them it might be easier to find work in Glasgow, but the problem was how to get there.

Eventually, they decided to stow away on the Anchor liner Cameronia when it sailed for Dublin, Belfast and Glasgow. Everything went well until the ship was nicely out at sea—and they grew hungry.

They emerged from their hiding place—and found themselves in irons as land came in sight again. They were chagrined to find they had overlooked the fact that the Cameronia was due to pick up more passengers at Boston today.

Immigration officials who took charge of the Donovans here this morning, after looking at them rather askance at first while they examined their record, eventually smiled in kindly fashion.

The father, born in Ireland, and the son, born in Glasgow, had come legally into the United States in 1926, they found, and although they had not become citizens had been desirable residents.

With this in view, the officials released the two, with hopes for better success in seeking work in this country.

The Donovans stated that they planned to "thumb their way" back to New York first of all.

South Boston Honors Sought

Whomever else history leaves unsung, the men who figured prominently in the development of the section of Boston now the site of the $6,000,000 Old Harbor Village housing project, will have permanent niches in posterity's hall, if the plans of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield are carried out.

The Mayor has sent to the street commissioners a letter in which he laments the lack of significance with which the roads, way, and avenues of the section are named. His letter read:

"I think the opportunity is presented here to perpetuate the names and memories of men who have helped develop South Boston and who have added much to the history of the entire city."

In this list of suggested names are those of Henry Sterling, Michael Gavin, Gen. Lawrence J. Logan, the Rev. Dennis F. O'Callaghan, the Old Ninth Regiment, Gen. William H. Devine and Francis J. Murray.

Dorchester Man In Earhart Search

In command of the bombing squadron today searching the Southern Pacific for Amelia Earhart Putnam and her navigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, is a Dorchester resident, Lieut. Commander Paul E. Roswall of 161 Fuller Street.

Commander Roswall, an honor graduate from Medford High School in 1917, and member of the Annapolis class of 1921, was assigned command of the squadron of 10 planes when the search was turned over to the U. S. S. Lexington.

Commander Roswall was one of the first aviators assigned to the Lexington when the aircraft carrier was launched. Following a sojourn in China, which included the last earthquake there, the aviator, accounted one of the most brilliant in the Navy, was transferred to the Pensacola Naval Station as instructor.

With 300 others, he took the examinations for lieutenant-commander last year, and was one of the highest qualifiers for the rank.

Browne-Nichols Master Named

Geoffrey Whitney Lewis, assistant dean of Harvard College, has been appointed headmaster of the Browne and Nichols School in Cambridge, it was announced today. Mr. Lewis has been supervising club and social activities at Harvard since 1935. The appointment is effective at the beginning of the September term.

Portland to Get More Air Service

Additional air service between Boston and Portland will be inaugurated by Boston and Maine Airways next Wednesday, at 2 p. m., E. D. T., it was announced today.

One of the line's Electra transports will take off for the Casco Bay city, returning to Boston at 2:48 p. m., daylight time. This new service now provides three round trips daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Boston and Portland.

Two of the trips are extended daily to Bar Harbor, Maine.

Library Seeks End to Lost Books

Immediate steps to curtail loss of books from the main Brookline library and its branches were recommended today by Miss Louisa M. Hooper, librarian.

Disclosing that loss of books had jumped from 583 in 1931 to 1208 last year, Miss Hooper recommended the closing of all exits except one in each library.

At this door, she specified, there would be a desk at which persons taking books out of the library would have to present them to make sure they were properly checked.

It's Shadow Time at the Shore

H. Armstrong Roberts

Two Children, a Dog and Sand—as a Recipe for Fun

Summer Sun Beating Down on the City Provides the Incentive for Play at the Beach

Nine Big Liners In Port of Boston Week-End Parade

Week End Sailings

Ocean travel hit its midsummer stride this week end with nine big deep-water passenger liners arriving at or sailing from the Port of Boston. Nearly 1500 passengers are leaving the heat of the city for cooling ocean breezes and about 800 others are arriving here from other countries.

Boy Scouts en route for European shores; world travelers off for a circuit of the globe; teachers on a tour for the study of art in Belgium; college girls going to Europe to "live" as adopted daughters for a time, under auspices of the International Friendship League, and the usual complement of business men, professional people, and vacationists comprise the exodus of ocean travelers leaving Boston today and tomorrow.

First sailing is the Cameronia, the Anchor Line's three-stacker, sailing at 3 p. m. this afternoon for Dublin, Belfast and Glasgow, with 253 passengers embarking here. Aboard the Cameronia will be a group of college girls, headed by Miss Edna MacDonough, executive secretary of the International Friendship League. The girls will be received into homes of prominent citizens in Great Britain and the Continent, for a month as adopted daughters.

Bay State Represented

In the group are the Misses Ida and Priscilla Litchfield, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Litchfield of Lexington, who are to be guests of Miss Helen M. Jones of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Yale Publishes Babylonian Script

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., July 10

Yale University is complying with the demands of ancient Babylonian kings that their recorded deeds shall "live forever."

The university announced today publication of a book of original Babylonian inscriptions copied by hand directly from the original in cuneiform carved on hard stone.

The book, edited by Prof. Ferris J. Stephens, curator of the Yale Babylonian Collection, was published by the Yale University Press.

Gillis Fined Again On Charge of Not Paying Employees

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 10 (AP)—A municipal court judge yesterday slapped a $50 fine on this city's "bad boy," Mayor nAdrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, after convicting him of nonpayment of wages to a city employee.

Mayor Gillis now has an appeal pending on a similar charge involving two school department employees. He appealed today's finding.

The latest case involved Arthur A. Sullivan, assistant janitor in the new high school building. Mr. Sullivan was hired last January and, he testified, he had received no pay since then. He is a brother of City Marshal James Sullivan, with whom Mayor Gillis frequently has crossed swords.

Cooling Breezes From North Seen Due for Boston

Like shadows on the sand, the continued heat of this week is expected to slip away before northerly winds due here today. The outlook, according to Senior U. S. Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes, is for "partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight and tomorrow; probable local thundershowers."

Seashore and mountains will be the week-end goals of thousands seeking respite from sun-baked streets and stuffy houses. There, in green fields and shady retreats, or playing along the beach, the sun will assume a different, friendly glow from the brazen ball it has become in the past three days for city dwellers.

Starting at 69 degrees at midnight, the temperature climbed 19 degrees by noon, but this reading of 88 degrees falls far short of the record for the day, 101 degrees, set on July 10, 1880.

In the rise from midnight the official readings were: 1 a. m., 71 degrees; 3 a. m., 72; 3 a. m., 72; 4, 5 and 6 a. m., 71 degrees; 7 a. m., 73; 8 a. m., 77; 9 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 83; 11 a. m., 85; noon, 88.

The high for yesterday was 87 degrees, registered at 5 p. m.

Ice Cream Men Strike

SALEM, Mass., July 10 (AP)—A sit-down strike of 17 ice cream truck drivers, employed by a concern selling the cream by the cup, reduced the output today, one of the warmest of the year. The men demanded more money for each dozen cups sold. The management arranged a conference with the strikers in an effort to adjust differences.

Arms-Making Without Profit Urged as Aim

Watt Seeks Labor Support for Nationalization of Munitions

As Major Goal

Bay State A. F. of L. Chief Reports on Parley at Geneva

Nationalization of munitions manufacture in every great nation so that no profit may be derived from war should be a major goal of all workers, Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, declared today upon his return from the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Watt, who attended the conference as the representative of American organized labor, spent a week in France studying conditions and conferring with officials of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Through his observations in France he developed the opinion that the effort of the former Premier Blum to nationalize munitions was among the three most important contributions he made.

The other two contributions, Mr. Watt said, were establishment of a 40-hour work week and reorganization of the Bank of France.

Dwelling upon the munitions theme, Mr. Watt declared workers in all nations sooner or later will be compelled to assume a more vital interest in the manufacture and sales of munitions to prevent their own slaughter. With the profit motive out of munitions manufacture the situation would be eased somewhat.

Succeeded Green

Mr. Watt returned from his six weeks' European studies with the honor of being the elected American labor representative on the governing board of the International Labor Board, a post in which he succeeds William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. However, his election to this post has caused some dissension among the A. F. of L. ranks inasmuch as some laborites believe Mr. Green should have been returned.

From Mr. Watt's calm attitude, however, in regard to the reported dissension, it is apparent that he has the necessary answers, if any are needed, to confound his critics.

Of his six weeks abroad, Mr. Watt spent three weeks at Geneva, 10 days in England, and a week in France.

As a member of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, he studied closely the British unemployment insurance system which he characterized as the only such system which has operated 25 years and is now profiting by the mistakes of the past.

Systems Compared

He once more dwelt on a favorite subject in pointing out that the British system is nationwide, whereas the system in the United States is broken up into over 40 varying state setups. He is more convinced than ever that a federal standard should be established if unemployment insurance is to be successful in the United States.

Once more comparing the British and American systems, he pointed out there exists no taint of politics in the British setup, while the same cannot be said in regard to the United States.

"Great Britain," he said, "has bought and is buying industrial peace at a tremendous price but in order that the democratic system shall be maintained this peace must be bought. The result is worth the expenditure.

"This is the intelligent and equitable way to pay and keep in decency the millions of workers who, if left alone, would eat into the vitals of the democratic system."

From his European observations,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

New Champlain Bridge Ready for Opening

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 10—Official opening of the new Rouses Point, N. Y.-Alburg bridge spanning northern Lake Champlain has been set for July 16 and the joint Vermont-New York Commission is making plans for a formal dedicatory ceremony. Mortimer Y. Ferris of Ticonderoga said yesterday that although the approaches will not be completed before the end of the month they will be so far advanced as to permit the bridge to be opened for traffic on the date announced. The new structure is one of two which this year will provide a new east-west artery between New York and Vermont.

The Week in Vermont

Too Much 'Fourth'

Legal action is being considered this week by residents of the little village of Mt. Holly, in Rutland county, against persons responsible for a too exuberant celebration of "the night before the Fourth." A charge of dynamite detonated shortly after midnight shook buildings in the vicinity, smashed electric light globes, broke panes of glass in windows of many homes and showered dwellings with stones and debris. Three youths are blamed for the blast which was set off from the top of a stone wall.

Sesquicentennial Ends

Monday concluded the three-day celebration by St. Johnsbury of the 150th anniversary of its founding. The day was climaxed by a four-mile-long parade containing many historical floats, a pageant depicting episodes in the history of the town and a display of fireworks. More than 300 persons participated. First prize for floats was awarded the St. Aloysius and Notre Dame church float featuring St. John Hector de Crevecoeur, for whom the town was named. It is estimated that more than 50,000 visitors attended the three-day observance.

Parole Organized

Francis H. Hiller, field director of the National Probation Association, arrived here this week to assist the State Department of Public Welfare in organizing probation and parole work in the adult classification. This reorganization will give Vermont its first test of an authentic system of probation and parole following authorization by the Legislature of the employment of six full-time officers.

WPA Rolls Cut

According to figures released this week by State WPA Administrator Harry W. Witters, the total of WPA relief and non-relief workers in Vermont has been reduced 32 per cent in the past 12 weeks. This reduction covers 1182 men and 148 women making a total decrease in personnel of 1330. Latest figures filed here indicate that the present WPA force

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight, probably with local thundershowers late this afternoon or tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly cooler; gentle to moderate variable winds, mostly northerly.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Sunday, probably preceded by local thundershowers in the southwest portion this afternoon or early tonight; slightly cooler on the coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Local thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight; not quite so warm tonight; Sunday generally fair; slightly cooler on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming northerly and mostly overcast weather, possibly local showers tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	79	88	Minneapolis	78	96
Bermuda	80	80	New York	82	96
Chicago	76	90	Norfolk	86	96
Denver	60	88	Philadelphia	82	98
Helena	56	86	St. Louis	78	92
Jacksonville	78	92	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	80	94
Miami	78	84			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. July 10.
B—Maximum July 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:44 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 2:02 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Sunday, 2:27 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Monday, 2:53 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Movies

Boston—
"Riding on Air," with Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:15. Also "Espionage," featuring Edmund Lowe, Madge Evans and Paul Lukas. 10:48 a. m., 1:22, 3:46, 6:30, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Chu Chin Chow," with Anna May Wong and Fritz Kortner. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Arabian Nights' Spectacle" (English film).

University—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young. 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. Also "The Go-Getter," with George Brent and Anita Louise. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur, Ray Milland and Edward Arnold. 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his Hour of Charm Girls.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:30, 10:30. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:21, 4:08, 6:55, 9:42. Also "Wild Money," featuring Edward Everett Morton. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:05, 8:55. Paramount: 9:21 a. m., 12:08, 2:55, 5:42, 8:29.

State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

South Station Theater—
"Throne of the Gods," Rudolph Friml Music, Smith and Dale, Florida Cowboys, Rhythm of the Game, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs Page 10

Tremont—
"The Marked Woman," starring Bette Davis. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Dancing Lady," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:55.

Modern—
"Slim," featuring Pat O'Brien and Stuart Erwin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 11:46 a. m., 3:08, 6:30, 9:53. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"We Have Our Moments," with James Dunn, Sally Eilers and Mischa Auer. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Oh, Doctor," starring Edward Everett Horton. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Tomorrow

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert, first in a series of six summer concerts, given by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra under the auspices of the Federal Music Project. Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 8. Harvard University, Cambridge.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Marche Solennelle
Symphony No. 4 in F minor
First Two Movements:
1. Andante sostenuto Moderato con anima
2. Andantino in modo di canzone
Cossack Dance from "Mazeppa" Tchaikovsky

Interval

Overture to "Sakuntala" Goldmark
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes Strauss
Ave Maria Schubert-Wilhelmj
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Fifth Hungarian Dance Brahms
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Concerts to Come

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Boston Common, 12 noon. July 12.

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Dean Road, Brookline. 8. July 13.

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Boston Common. 12 noon. July 14.

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Commonwealth Women's Orchestra, Solomon Braslavsky, conductor, assisted by the Spiritual Singers, Lycurgus Lockman, conductor. Dean Road, Brookline. 8. July 15.

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Boston Common, 12 noon. July 16.

State WPA Post Held Likely for Sullivan

Despite State WPA Administrator John J. McDonough's disclaiming the rumor he will soon resign, the report persists up and down the city that a new man is slated for the number one position in Massachusetts relief.

This man, according to reports where politicians gather, is Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, until Tuesday evening district director in Boston for the WPA. Colonel Sullivan was so disturbed by wholesale discharges of both workers and executives that he resigned.

Colonel Sullivan, of course, says nothing about prospects of his becoming Massachusetts administrator. Colonel McDonough dismisses it with a wave of his hand. Yet things like that have happened before in local WPA circles. Witness the replacement of Arthur G. Rotch by Paul Edwards.

Colonel Sullivan is not unknown in Boston politics. He has held many positions at City Hall, and is currently head of the city transit office with headquarters at One Beacon street. In fact, his city job might be said to be his vocation, and his Federal position (when he had it) his avocation. He received exactly $1 per year for his Federal services, and the report is that the Government still owes him $3.

Acceptable to Labor

In directing the largest WPA district in the State, containing some 19,000 relief workers, Colonel Sullivan experienced little labor trouble. There were a few individual situations adjusted quietly, but nothing approaching the fanfare caused by Federal project unions was heard.

For this reason Colonel Sullivan is said to be acceptable to labor as a relief director, and in the selection of any new state administrator, it is understood, labor must be pleased.

Lieutenant-Colonel McDonough, to be sure, is also regarded as an excellent labor man. In 1914 he became associated with the State department of labor and industries, later becoming chief industrial inspector. He remained with this department until 1934, when he was given an indefinite leave of absence. He was appointed head of the old NRA, and when that agency was discontinued, became director of employment for the WPA.

New Job for McDonough

Rumor gives Colonel McDonough the choice of two possibilities—both based on his labor record. He may be tendered a position on the new state labor board, which becomes operative in September, or Washington may decide that his services will be valuable in the Capital. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor considers him one of the outstanding labor men in the country.

Should Colonel McDonough be appointed to another position, he will have enjoyed the least eventful term in the history of Massachusetts WPA Administrators.

First Administrator was Mr. Rotch, whose tenure of office from May, 1935, to February, 1936, was one long political battle with Gov. James M. Curley, who conducted a personal "sniping" campaign, reminding Mr. Rotch with monotonous regularity that he was out to have him removed if possible.

With election year coming on, and Mr. Curley declaring he would run for United States Senator, Washington decided to lay low and appointed Mr. Edwards, of New York, to the post. Mr. Edwards poured oil on the troubled political waters until after the national elections last November, when he was called to Washington to make place for Colonel McDonough.

Mr. Edwards' reign was no bed of roses, with Mr. Curley still grumbling about the smallness of the state's allotment, and the lack of WPA jobs to fill. The Governor battled with the administrator, even went to Washington over his head.

In Walsh's Favor

Washington, however, waited until all was peaceful in the political wars, then selected Colonel McDonough as one who was acceptable to Senator David I. Walsh, the only major Massachusetts politician left in office, and to labor.

Since Dec. 1, when he assumed office, Colonel McDonough has had his troubles. These, however, have come mostly from radical union groups, who appeared to be trying to use the methods of big business in relief. In fact, more than a half-dozen of their leaders, it was learned, left the WPA to organize for the C.I.O.

Despite this, the administrator has managed to keep on friendly terms both here and in Washington, and the rumor always comes back to mention that Colonel McDonough is due for a promotion.

Up and Down Beacon Hill
(And Around the Corner to Park Square)

Gordon A. Campbell

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Theater

Joe E. Brown is a durable comedian. Year in and year out he manages to supply the screen with a substantial quota of fun. Though "Riding on Air," which brings him now to the Boston Theater, is not one of his major works, it measures up well to his standard. Following his usual practice, it returns to enough of his familiar tricks to suggest pleasantly the renewal of old acquaintance, and introduces a sufficient number of new dodges to give the impression of freshness.

His characterization bears the genuine Brown trademark. He is again a simple fellow, reporter for a small town paper, who has a flare for mechanical gadgets, a large bump of gullibility and more than a fair share of luck. The winner of $5000 in a radio contest, he had intended to buy out the paper for which he worked and so make sure of a job. But instead he was persuaded to invest the money in a radio beam invented by an aviator friend.

By all the rules of averages, he should have lost his modest fortune. But Brown pictures never are hampered either by rules or by averages. After the requisite number of hairbreadth adventures he romps into the fadeout a winner both in high finance and in middle class romance, for curiously enough there usually is a lady waiting to bestow her hand on Master Brown. In this case it is Florence Rice. For a rotund city slicker, Guy Kibbee serves the purpose with the skill born of long experience. None of the film amounts to very much, but it manages to satisfy the requirements of summer entertainment.

Likewise in the seasonal category is "Espionage," the second film on the bill. Following distantly in the trail of "Rome Express," it tells lightly of the adventures of a novelist, played by Edmund Lowe, and a sob sister, acted by Madge Evans, who traveled on the same train to Switzerland with a munitions-maker. Paul Lukas is the latter. Though there is a measure of melodrama the humor is more conspicuous. Neither attribute is of remarkable quality, but together they manage to while away an idle hour.

E. F. M.

Changes at the Lively Summer Theaters

Whitefield, N. H.—The Forty-Niners open their fifth season Tuesday evening with "Private Lives," Noel Coward's slightly acrobatic comedy of domestic relations.

Kennebunkport, Me.—George M. Cohan's long popular mystery melodrama, "Seven Keys to Balpiate," will be offered by the Garrick Players Tuesday evening.

Cummington, Mass.—Tomorrow afternoon comes the second in the series of concerts at which Beethoven's complete sonatas for piano and violin will be played.

Salem, Mass.—The Federal Theater transfers its activities from the Copley Theater, Boston, offering on Monday evening a comedy, "Help Yourself," which has been well-received in other cities.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Sunday afternoon concerts on South Mountain begin tomorrow with a Beethoven quartet and a Brahms quintet. Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and Gunna Johansen, pianist, will be heard in a Respighi sonata.

Weston, Vt.—"Children of the Moon," a fantastic drama by Martin Flavin, will be offered at the Weston Playhouse July 16-17.

Keene, N. H.—Keene Summer Theater offers "Laburnum Grove," a mystery play, starting Tuesday evening.

Dennis, Mass.—The Cape Playhouse on Monday evening will present Margaret Anglin in "Marriage Royal," a new play by Robert Wallsten, who will also be in the cast, which includes Tamara, Philip Huston, Herbert Yost, Dudley Hawley, Edward Fielding and Otto Hulett.

Stockbridge, Mass.—The Berkshire Playhouse starting Monday evening will offer "Tonight at 8:30," by Noel Coward, consisting of three playlets: "Ways and Means," "Fumed Oak" and "Hands Across the Sea." Helen Brooks and Alexander Clark have the leads.

Rockport, Mass.—Davy Jones's Locker will offer as its second production, starting Wednesday evening, "Post Road," melodrama in which a resourceful spinster thwarts the kidnapers.

Skowhegan, Maine—The Lakewood Theater next week turns of "The Passing of the Third-Floor-Back," by Jerome K. Jerome, which was long acted by Forbes-Robertson. Melville Burke does the staging, and Vincent Price has the lead.

Rye Beach, N. H.—The Farragut Players present a new farce on Thursday evening, "The Glory of Youth," by Doty Hobart.

Peterborough, N. H.—On Tuesday evening the Peterborough Players present Shaw's "Candida," under the direction of Richard H. Gaines.

Cohasset, Mass.—The South Shore Players, headed by Phillips Holmes, firm star, beginning Monday will be seen in "Louder Please," a farce about the Hollywood press agents.

Newport, R. I.—The Newport Casino season opens Tuesday evening with the first performance anywhere of Eric Swift's English comedy, "Sweet Sorrow," starring Doris Dalton.

Burlington, Vt. — The Green Mountain Playhouse on Monday presents Charles Dow Clark, comedian, in "Miss Quis," one of the past season's Broadway offerings.

Ogunquit, Me.—Beginning Monday the Ogunquit Playhouse will offer "Libel," a courtroom thriller that had a long New York run.

Boothbay, Me. — The Boothbay Playhouse on July 15-17 offers the comedy "Paris Bound."

Oak Bluffs, Mass.—Martha's Vineyard enterprise of many years' standing, the Rice Playhouse, will offer for the week beginning July 12 the mystery melodrama, "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," with Phidelah Rice in the part long played in New York by Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

Centerville, Mass. — The Mary Young Theater starting Monday evening will offer a new comedy, "Stop Light," by Carlyle Moore, with the author's son of the same name in the lead.

Bath Bridge Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine—A new record was set on July 3 this year for the number of automobiles crossing the Carlton Bridge—a figure often regarded as a barometer of summer business in Maine. Cars stopped at the toll house on an average of one every 15 seconds. The total number of tolls paid was 5604—an increase of nearly 47 per cent over the same date last year.

Vanderbilt Gets High Credit for Ranger's Success

Many who have seen him win 11 straight races in present series think he could do as well with either of the other cup contenders—Has sailed all kinds of boats since he was a lad.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10—As the Class J sloop, Ranger, continues to churn and re-churn the wind-chopped waters of Narragansett Bay with winning regularity, observers aboard the Coast Guard cutter, Faunce, are beginning to think less about the boat Ranger and more of Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper and owner of the newly-selected defender.

After chalking up his eleventh straight victory yesterday, "Mike" Vanderbilt goes after his twelfth and final race today before the "Big Series" starting July 31.

In amassing this winning streak Mr. Vanderbilt was only headed once for any great distance by Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, when in the fourth race of the Observation Series the Boston boat slid ahead through the glassy sea to obtain a mile lead before the boats had sailed over the time limit.

There are those "experts" now that are saying Mr. Vanderbilt could take either Rainbow or Yankee, and, given a few days to tune the boats, would be able to beat his defender, Ranger.

Has Sailed Many Years

Ever since 1895, when "Mike" was a youngster around 12 years old, he has sailed and raced in Narragansett Bay, the scene of many trial races and cup races. From small boats to large, the Wall Street banker has raced in these surroundings with great success.

For years, Mr. Vanderbilt has played the Narragansett shore line on the beat to windward, and in countless races this play has won for him. Today, in the largest racing sloop class in existence, Mr. Vanderbilt continues to use this play and other bits of information which he had gathered years before.

The three and four-minute triumphs by Ranger, termed "outstanding" by a majority of America's Cup followers, are not so "outstanding" in a 30-mile race. Mr. Vanderbilt is classified as one of the greatest skippers in the land; whereas Chandler Hovey, his two sons, Chandler Jr. and "Buzz," his daughter, Elizabeth and Gerard Lambert, are all relatively "new" at Class J racing.

Familiar With Waters

Then, too, the afterguards of the two Boston boats are mostly unfamiliar with Naragansett Bay racing buoys and the general shift of winds and tidal currents.

The same holds true with all English challengers in the past. The English have been unfamiliar with American waters and especially off Newport, which is said to have the best racing courses in the world, whether off Brenton's Reef lightship or the international buoy.

For seven years now, and three challenges, "Mike" Vanderbilt has held sway over all other Class J rivals. Whether, with his greater experience in these waters, he can continue to dominate the English this year remains, of course, to be seen.

Not only can Mr. Vanderbilt pick the breezes, shifts of wind, play the tides and trim a boat, but he can handle the big sloops with the same dexterity as he would much smaller yachts. One of Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite tricks is to sail his Class J boat through the crowded traffic lanes of some boat-filled harbor and send the big sloop shivering into the wind, dropping the sail as it slides perfectly to its mooring.

Sopwith Takes Hint

It is claimed of Mr. Vanderbilt that he surprised his opponent, T. O. M. Sopwith, before the 1934 races with this spectacular bit of maneuvering. But showing true mettle, Mr. Sopwith this year came winging in Newport harbor in the same fashion, giving clear notice that the English will not be outmaneuvered this year.

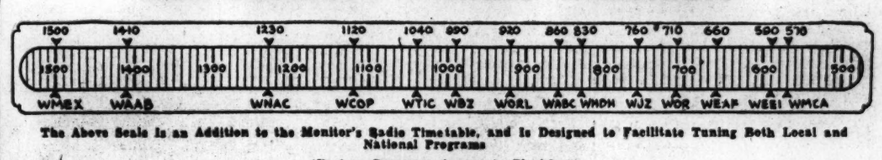
The crew of the Ranger from Capt. George Moncelle down has a great liking for Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt, the skipper's wife. Even the workmen that built the boat in Bath, Maine, took a liking to the bashful skipper, and, as the story goes, there were no orders given in the construction of the boat. Workmen from miles around rushed for "just a day's work, please,' they said. "We want to be able to say that we helped build the Ranger."

Mrs. Vanderbilt, quiet and extremely yachting-minded, is a great favorite with the crew. Without getting in the way, she helps trim sails with the crew and continually shouts encouragement as she takes a position behind her husband at the wheel.

Wide World

Harold S. Vanderbilt at Wheel of His America's Cup Defender, Ranger

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Eton Quartet	Cadets Quartet	Sport reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15 Dance music	Animal news club	Sport reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	NBC dance music	Kaltenmeyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
5:45 The Boston Hour	Studio musicale	garten: sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	Studio music; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; Sports Col.	News; Whither Music?	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular vocalists	"Whither Music?": or.	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Frank Dailey's Or.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": Spanish	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Frank Dailey's Or.	speaker; organ	revue; orchestra	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 Concert Hall: E.	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Wonder Strings"
7:45 R. Schmidt, piano	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	"It's a Racket": sketch	Di Pietro's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	Cadoiban: His Violin and	M. Willson's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Popular songs
8:15 Swing Club	His Music	M. Willson's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Goldman Band Concert	Robin Hood Dell Con-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 sketch; soloists	Goldman Band Concert	cert: symphony orches-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	"Louisiana Hayride":	Pearl Williams; songs
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	ductor, Phila.	comedy and music	Olympian Orchestra
9:30 Headliners Club	vocal groups; Hoosier	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Ecstasy": Frederick	Di Pietro's Orchestra
9:45 program; speakers	Hot Shots	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Stark's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade	"Concert Party": Eng-	NBC Jamboree: comedy;	Mexican Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; male	lish variety program:	soloists; orchestra	Movie comment	"Melodic Tones"
10:30 trio; guest soloist	soloists; orchestra;	NBC Jamboree: comedy;	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	revue; orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Rondelay	Yankee News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Frank Ward's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Gus Arnheim's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Jimmie Grier's Orch.
11:45 Gus Arnheim's Jr.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Jimmie Grier's Orch.

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob," children's	Sunday Serenade	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	"Russian Melodies"	variety program	Sunday Serenade	Song Recital
10:30 Romany Trail: or.	Wahlberg Brown string	Renaissance Quartet	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; musicale
10:45 Romany Trail: or.	ensemble	Renaissance Quartet	tist Church service	Harpers Varieties
11:00 Morning worship at	News; vocalist	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15 St. Paul's Cathedri	Radio Journal	"Bravest of the Brave":	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Morning worship at	Noble Cain's a capella	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 St. Paul's Cathedri	choir recital	"Symphonietta"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 St. Paul's Cathedri	Southernaires: quartet	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Colonial News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 Sentimental Music	Southernaires: quartet	prano; organist	"Three Quarter Time"	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Salon Orch.	"Serenade": popular	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ	concert	Yankee News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 News report; Sun-	Radio City Salon Orch.	Question Box; talk	Key Men: quartet	Portuguese Hour
1:15 day Musicale	concert	Question Box; talk	Key Men: quartet	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Relay from England:	"Our Neighbors": home	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Shakespearian talk	interviews	song dramatization	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 St. Louis Serenade	Magic Key: Jean Sab-	Paris relay: Conserva-	Charioteers: quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 St. Louis Serenade	lon; Suzanne Fisher;	toire chamber group	"Songs They Write"	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Living Dramas"	Shep Fields; Kidood-	"Thatcher Colt": dra-	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 "Living Dramas"	lers; sketch; relay	matic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Everybody's Music:	Relay from Vienna:	"Tapestry of Melodie":	Radioland Orchestra	Polish program
3:15 Columbia Sym-	orchestra; soloists	soloists; brchestra	"Just Between Us"	Polish program
3:30 phony Orch., How-	Relay from London	Widow's Sons: sketch	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Irish Minstrels
3:45 ard Barlow, cond.	Chuchu Martinez	Widow's Sons: sketch	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Symphony orchestra
4:00 World Labor Can'l	Sunday Vespers: talk;	World Labor Carnival	Labor carnival	Quincy Choral Club
4:15 Hagen spelling bee	mixed quartet	"Musical Roundup"	"Martha and Hal"	Dance music
4:30 Hagen spelling bee	"Smokey" Fishface and	"The World Is Yours":	Labor carnival	"Dream Time": music
4:45 Hagen spelling bee	Prof. Piggbottle	Smithsonian drama	Labor carnival	"Melodic Tones"
5:00 Swing Your Partner	"There Was a Woman":	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:15 WEEI News	drama and music	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Roy Shield's Encore	Helen Traubel: harpist;	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.; soloists	Music; soloists	concert orchestra	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00 The Chicagoans	Journal; comment	Marimba melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Intercity Express
6:15 The Chicagoans	Canadian Guards Band	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment	Intercity Express
6:30 Rubinoff's Orch.;	Golden Gate Park Band	Yankee News Service	"Fun in Swingtime":	Dramatization
6:45 vocal soloists	Golden Gate Park Band	Reports and comment	Tim and Irene; orch.	Dramatization
7:00 Columbia Wrkshp:	Ernest Gill's California	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	Colonial News Service	"Wonder Strings"
7:15 dramatic sketch	Concert	comedy; trio; orch.	Griff Williams's Orch.	"Organesque"
7:30 "Stoop and Budd";	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital: vocal.	Cesare Sodero Directs:	Studio report
7:45 soloists; orchestra	popular soloist	Popular vocalists	soloists; orchestra	Talk: "Pianologues"
8:00 Community Sing:	"Music in the Air": M.	W. C. Fields; Florence	Dick Himber's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:15 comedy; orchestra	Cloutier's Orchestra	George; sketch; Don	Dick Himber's Orchestra	Jack Ward, soloist
8:30 Jimmie Wallington;	"Music in the Air": M.	Ameche; Edgar Bergen;	Esplanade Concert	Dance music
8:45 soloists; orchestra	Cloutier's Orchestra	soloist; orchestra	Esplanade Concert	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Universal Rhythm	Shep Field's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Hi There, Audience":	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Frank Crumit;	Bob Hope; soloist	Round: soloists; orch.	Ray Perkins; vocalists;	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Richard Bonelli;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	vocal groups; Brusiloff's	Popular songs; orchestra
9:45 Red Chandler's Or.	Choir Symphonette	miliar Music	Orchestra	Organ recital
10:00 Lewisohn Stadium	National Music Camp	Sunday Party: James	Kay Kyser's Orchestra:	Good Will Hour
10:15 Concert: Philhar-	concert, relayed from	Melton; soloists; Tom	comedy; soloists	Good Will Hour
10:30 monic Orchestra,	Interlochen, Mich.;	Howard; May Robson;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45 Fritz Reiner, cond	speakers	Jean Muir; orchestra	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; report	Studio reports; news	News Service	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news
11:15 Gus Arnheim's Or.	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	"Speedway Thrills"
11:30 C. Gaylord's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Music; Molinas's Orch.	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:45 C. Gaylord's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Carlos Molinis's Orch.	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	orchestra	Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	Song recital
9:30 Shopping Adviser	Organ recital	"Tunes for Two"	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"As You Like It": news	"Dixieland Band"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Betty and Bob	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Hymns; B. Crocker	"Ma Perkins"	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organ	Jean Evans, songs
10:30 "Grimm's Daughter"	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Who's Who in News	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Walter Cuffe tenor
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"	"Musical Edition"	"Cooking School"
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Vic and Sade"	New to Be Charming	News Service	The Gift Shop
11:45 Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters: orchestra	Organ recital	New England in News
12:00 Swinging the Blues	News; Noonday Show	Dream Days: sketch	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orchestra	Mary Marlin: sketch	Network speaker	Italian review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' San"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Helen Jane Behike	Studio interviews	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Ruth and Bill"	"Harvey and Dell"	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Poetic Strings"	National Farm and	Don Van Wart, piano	Midday Service: talk;	Chamberlain Brown:
1:45 "Poetic Strings"	Home Hour: talks;	"The Hemingways"	music	guest soloists
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	soloist; Homesteaders'	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Sweet Music"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	Charity news
2:30 WEEI news	U. S. Navy Band	Piano and guitar	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 "Myrt and Marge"	U. S. Navy Band	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 Major's v'riety show	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Organ Melodies
3:15 Major's v'riety show	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Pop concert: orch.	"Let's Talk It Over":	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Pop concert: orch.	women's program	"The O'Neills": sketch	Local sport relay	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee: soloists;	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:15 Dramatic sketch	orchestra	"Personal Column"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:30 "Play Days": music	Club Matinee: soloists;	Sophisticated music	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:45 "Play Days": music	popular orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:00 Federal Housing	Network program	Carol Weymann, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Eton Quartet	Organ recital	"Dari Dan": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us": sketch	Network program	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular soloists	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Ella Logan, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Orch.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Piano glub	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Law Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Radio Gazette: talks	"Tum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Supreme Court talk	What Would You Do?
7:45 Beake Carter	John Herrick, songs	"News and Views"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good Time Society":	Burns and Allen; Ray	"Jazz Nocturne": solo-	Message to motorists
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloist	ists; orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	Goldman Band concert	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Let's Visit": infor-	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	Goldman Band concert	prano; chorus; orch.	mal home interviews	"Wonder Strings"
9:00 Shakespeare's	Goldman Band concert	"Fibber McGee and	"Ridewalk Quiz"	Detective Drama
9:15 "Hamlet"; Burgess	Goldman Band concert	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:30 Meredith; Wm.	John Barrymore in "The	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Frankie Ward's Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45 Brady; spec'l music	Tempest," with play-	orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	ers; orchestra	Lullaby Lady: quartet;	Elder Lichtfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Paul Martin's Music	trio; orchestra	mon Michaux	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Your Nook of the	Nat. Forum: talk, guest	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody":	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Woods"; songs; or	speaker	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Dance music
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Peyton Keyes Orch.	Girls' vocal trio
11:30 B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Day's End: organ
11:45 B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Where to Dine

BOSTON

SMÖRGASBORD
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American Menu also
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AIR CONDITIONED
Refreshing Atmosphere
Delicious Food
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner or Supper

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Luncheon, tea, dinner every day in the week.
Except Sundays during July and August.
222 NEWBURY STREET, near Exeter Street

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Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
Top Deck at Tip-End of T Wharf overlooking historic Boston Harbor. Active and interesting the year round.
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65 PEACHTREE at Ponce de Leon

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BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
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Near 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

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Your enjoyment
of our delightfully prepared food is heightened by prompt, unobtrusive service.
LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 — DINNER 6 to 8:30
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FULL COURSE DINNER
50c — 75c — $1.00
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Seiler's TEN ACRES
Wayland, Route 20
Jack Marshard's Music
SUNDAY DINNERS ON THE TERRACE

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ROWES RESTAURANT
Edward Street
BRISBANE
SEATING 400 GUESTS

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SOUTH SHORE FARMS
On Old Nantasket Road
HULL, MASS.
Specializing in Chicken Dinners
We raise all our chickens and vegetables
Real Homelike Atmosphere

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
937-943 PENN ST.
For 26 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

The Mother Church Service Over Radio

For Sunday, July 11

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 12

8:30 a. m.—WORL, Devotional program, conducted by the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Esther Abelson Linen Shop on Boylston Street continues to keep up its reputation for that which is different, and still keep prices at a good level. Which probably won't hurt your feelings one little bit . . . if you're in the market for anything and everything they carry now; which incidentally is just about everything.

???

Towels, Towels, And Then Towels

Right now they're taking on a complete line of Martex towels, and you know what Martex stands for in the towel world. This includes not only the Dry-Me-Dry dish towels that were new last year (and which we still insist are the best things to give youngsters when they go to beach, inasmuch as they dry them, and don't absorb bushels of beach sand to lug home!) in the bubble design. With the idea of making the task a little brighter, or something. But it's their great big, lush, velvety soft towels that we could do very nicely with. You just feel as if you could sink right down into them! Which reminds us . . . Esther Abelson's Shop carries not only the pastel colors, but those newer, harder-to-get deep colors that are more on the jewel tones . . . that is, emerald, ruby, sapphire and so on. And we understand that these are serviceable, fast colors . . . something that's been difficult to attain heretofore.

Those great huge monograms may be put on any of the towels you buy, with many designs to choose from. And do they make the towel . . . and put the personal right on it in a big way! Then of course there are the usual gay luncheon sets; very low in price. At lease we call $2.95 inexpensive for a 17 piece Bisso linen set. Which is for 8 people. And everything that goes out of the shop as a gift, will be gift wrapped and sent . . . to anywhere, for anybody, at no extra cost.

Linen Suits Look Pretty Good Just Now

Though you may not feel that you wear a suit often enough in the summer to warrant the purchase of one . . . surely a linen suit at $3.95 would be worth while. Even if you just wore it a few times when a suit is indicated. Wide lapels, kick pleats and patch pockets. In white, brown, navy and black. At Chandler's. And while at Chandler's you might be interested in their little black or light colored piqué jackets. They go so nicely with dinner dresses and little cotton numbers now. In fact they can perk a rather bedraggled dress right up . . . with its wide exaggerated shoulder line and short puff sleeves. For only $2.

Sort of a Double Stationery Bargain

What more could you ask for . . . than two (not just one) boxes of stationery from Jordan's, for only 95 cents! Each box contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes with your initial die stamped. In either blue or white paper . . . and just the small note size that's plenty big enough to dash off "Arriving Tuesday at 3. Have Willie meet us." And then later on, "Please send toothbrush, bathing suit, linen suit and diary I left at your house."

Floral Fragrances Flow Fragrantly

They certainly do things up nicely nowadays. Even the things you buy for yourself come to you looking like a gift for someone you're trying to impress. Even Helena Rubenstein's new floral fragrances (that you may buy with somebody else in mind, but will probably use up yourself before you get around to sending it) come in tricky gold knobbed bottles that are all covered with dimples, no less. Which makes the bottle easier to grasp and hold. They're supposed to make you feel less wilted on these warm days, and the nice floral odors sort of give you something else to think about. In crisp carnation, sophisticated gardenia, lovely lilac and rich jasmine. Take your pick . . . for $1.75. A little goes a long way.

Give Your Fur Coat A Remodeling Now

You may not want to read this paragraph without first turning on the electric fan . . . so don't say we didn't warn you. But it seems that you can save a little money by having your nice, warm fur coats remodeled now. At Edwards Fur Shop, 168 Tremont Street. Furthermore, you not only get it stored free, but you may pay in November. In other words, it'll be ready when you want it, and you'll be paying for all the work at just about the time you'd ordinarily be starting to think about it. But remember the year you put it off too long, and when the first snowstorm arrived (they're nice to think about, anyhow!) where was your coat? At the furrier's, being revamped, while you shivered around in your light cloth coat! But let that be a lesson to you.

Cute—Those Velgora Jackets

Those Velgora jackets in Jordan's Thriftmode shop are cute. And just the thing to carry along with you on your vacation. At a distance they resemble ribbed corduroy, but the ribs are all in V shapes. And this may interest you. It seems that they're "Nevawet" processed, meaning that they should be water repellent, stain and spot resistant. Which is a lot to ask of a little coat at that. In two styles . . . one with a tuxedo style neckline, the other with a wide rever collar. In orange, capasine, pink and aqua. Maybe a few others that we missed. But anyhow they're only $2.95.

Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

Fugitive Negro In Legal Battle

(Continued From Page 9)

time. His police record here was clean until his arrest a few days ago for possession of lottery slips which led to his identification as a fugitive.

Reasons of the Association for Advancement of Colored People for fighting his extradition were stated today by Samuel J. Elder, of 10 State Street, Boston, one of two white attorneys named to a special defense committee of the Association.

"In the first place," said Mr. Elder, "this type of conviction (Wilson's conviction in 1924 for receiving stolen goods) is not constitutional, since colored people are not admitted to juries in Georgia—at least, they weren't at that time. Hence, Governor Hurley has no right to surrender him.

"In the second place, his sentence was changed from an original 4-10-year sentence, which was all

Few WPA Protestants Appear To Rally for Fight for Jobs; May Join 'March on Capitol'

Maybe it was the heat—but only 150 out of 19,000 WPA workers scheduled for dismissal by next Thursday turned up at Old South Meeting House last night to fight for their jobs.

The meeting was called by the local union of the Workers Alliance of America, composed of relief workers and the unemployed. Willis R. Morgan, national vice-president, came over especially from New York to speak, but there was hardly any one to speak to.

Union leaders explained the apparent lack of enthusiasm on the part of WPA workers as follows:

1. The union, while in general acting for the whole WPA here, in reality only represents its members, all 200 of whom are drawn from the Federal projects.
2. Workers did not know about the meeting, as notices were not ready until a few days ago.
3. Many workers live in outlying districts and find it hard to get to Boston.
4. It was very hot.

Urged to Join March

Mr. Morgan, nevertheless, exhorted the 150 gathered to hear him with as much enthusiasm as if he had been addressing the whole WPA enrollment in this state. He urged them to march on Washington to protest the WPA appropriation cuts and wholesale discharge of workers.

"Fight for your jobs," he shouted. "Send telegrams to Washington. Make demonstrations. Join New York WPA workers in a 10-day walk to Washington."

Plans were then considered for raising the money and selecting those to go. The date for the march was tentatively set for Aug. 23. Mr. Morgan urged that the march was a piece of strategy absolutely necessary to awaken national authorities to the plight of WPA workers who are being discharged.

A resolution protesting the cuts was adopted at the meeting, and forwarded to National Administrator Harry L. Hopkins today. From the meeting telegrams were sent to Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen, and to relief officials.

Late in the afternoon the state administrator added further to their cup of woe by releasing the first definite plans for carrying out the local reorganization.

In a move expected to help save $90,000 in administration expenses, Colonel McDonough announced the setting-up of 12 new field offices to replace the more costly district offices. The new field offices, each to contain skeleton forces, will be located in Boston, Springfield, Pittsfield, Cambridge, Salem, Worcester, Fitchburg, Fall River, Brockton, Hyannis, Greenfield and Lowell.

The reorganization, along with the cut of 17,000 from the regular WPA rolls, is expected to be completed July 15. As projects close down, the workers will be let go. Those leaving for private employment are not being replaced. It is thought that these two procedures have already accounted for more than half of the scheduled cut.

Aliens Must Go First

Colonel McDonough yesterday called attention of personnel officials to the Washington order that aliens in this country illegally, or those who have not taken out first papers for citizenship, were to be barred from the rolls. He also pointed out that preference on all jobs is to be given to needy veterans of the Spanish and World Wars. The administrator, however, declared he believed the number of aliens on the rolls now is small.

In the meantime, protests are beginning to be heard from various parts of the city. At the Boston district headquarters at 14 Olive Street, a hearing was continued today by William H. O'Brien, personnel director, on the case of 146 discharged library project workers.

These workers charge discrimination in the selection of those cut from the project, and favoritism in the matter of those retained or selected for promotion. They declared project officials had based discharges on a basis of efficiency rather than on need.

Jamboree Called Peace Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—Assistant Scoutmaster Charles Rendler of Hanover, Mass., as he left the National Jamboree here for home early this morning, summed up the Jamboree as an outstanding peace movement. He said: "I've met Scouts from China, France, England, and all over the world since I've been here, and they're all darned nice fellows. I don't know how the other fellows feel, but I know that in case of war I'd feel pretty strongly about going across to shoot the fellows I've camped with."

The independence manifested by the New England scouts and the friendships they have made with scouts from other states and other lands were "outstanding developments" of the Jamboree, in the opinion of Arnold Sorenson, Bridgeport scout executive, who was director of Section E, containing scouts from Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts. The Jamboree was a great success in every way, he stated.

Boys Desired Freedom

"We found the boys wanted freedom. They wanted to visit the lights of Washington and to see other Scouts from this country and other countries. Because of this desire many scheduled normal activities were cancelled in order to give the boys opportunity to take the initiative and follow their own definite desires," said Mr. Sorenson. "As a consequence they did many things and visited many places that had never been scheduled. They formed many new friendships that will endure.

"They lived through all sorts of weather, from rainy to hot, enjoyed unusual experiences and came through with flying colors. The jamboree was and will continue to be of great benefit to all. The food was good, the sanitation was good and the health record was far better than expected, he said.

64 N. E. Boy Scouts To Leave for World Jamboree in Holland

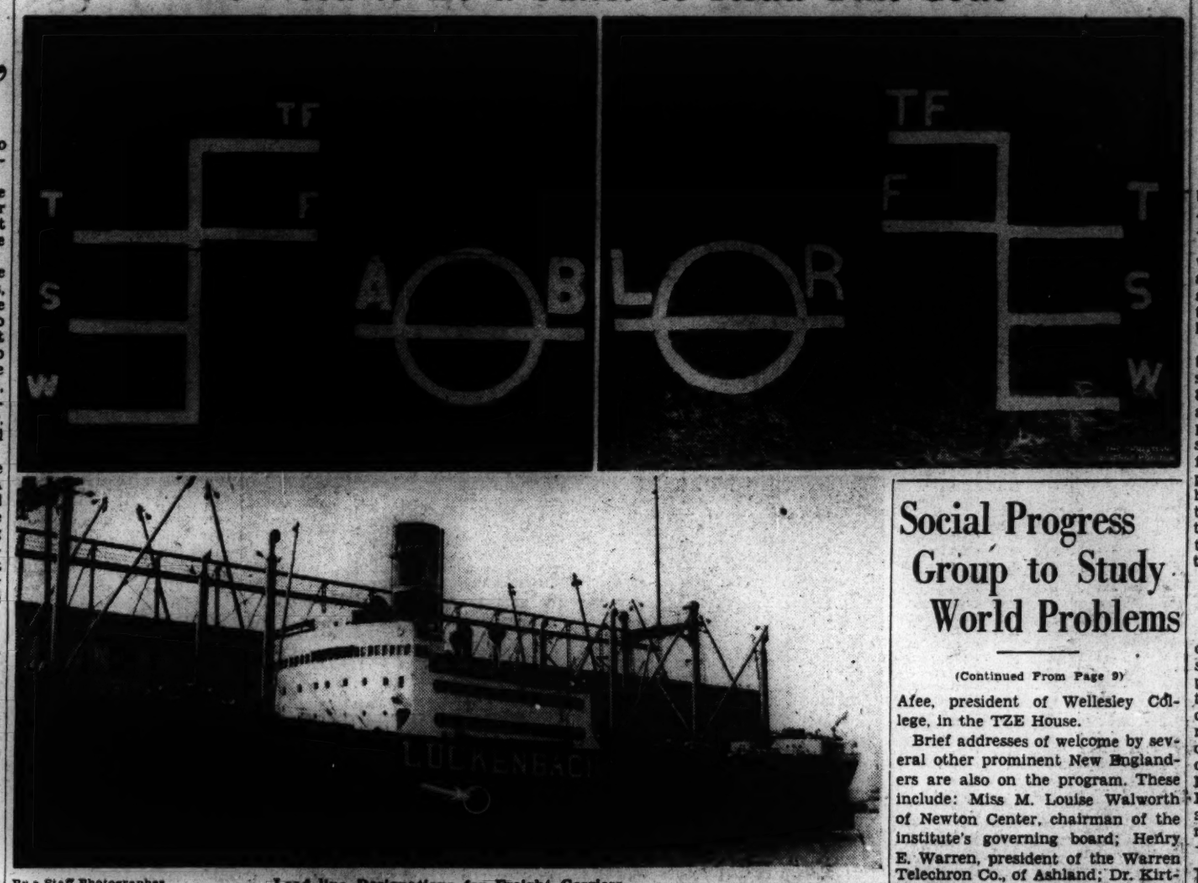
Happy at the prospects of foreign travel, two delegations of Boy Scouts will sail from this city to attend the International Boy Scout Jamboree in Holland, July 30 to Aug. 12.

The first group consists of 32 khaki-clad youngsters from Missouri and the Southwest, who will embark on the Italian motorship Vulcania tomorrow. They will visit Italy before going to the jamboree.

The next delegation will consist of 64 New England boys, including 12 from Boston. They will pitch camp on Boston Common July 17 in the afternoon to receive the bon voyage wishes of the citizenry and sail that evening aboard the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia for Liverpool.

This group, in charge of O. A. Pitterman, scout executive for Boston, and Liscon Bruce, a scoutmaster, will tour Europe after the jamboree before sailing for the return trip from Liverpool on Aug. 27.

No Need to Be a Sailor to Read This Code



By a Staff Photographer

Load-line Designations for Freight Carriers

Upper Left—Plimsoll Marks of American Bureau of Shipping, Taken Close Up to Vessel. Upper Right—Plimsoll Marks of Lloyd's Registry, Painted on Steamer's Plates. Below—Showing Position of Marks on Luckenbach

Ship's Depth in Water Fixed By Surveyor's Lines on Side

"Only another ton of cargo to clear the pier. Put 'er aboard," barked the boss stevedore at a busy ocean terminal in Boston harbor.

Winches creaked, hand trucks rattled over the wooden planks of the pier, and more merchandise began to move toward the already deeply laden freighter, in whose rigging the blue peter signified "sailing today."

But the keen eyes of the youthful skipper were on the Plimsoll mark—that queer looking thing-um-a-jig painted on each side of the steel hull, amidships. And skippers have to be versed in many a subject besides actual navigation. One of them is the laws for safety at sea and the limit of weight that a ship may carry—a flexible figure depending on the seasons, the hemispheres and the kind of water, salt or fresh.

So work was halted at the pier. The skipper insisted that "she has all she can carry." Nothing more was put on. Hatches were battened down, tarpaulin stretched taut over the covers, and secured. The gangplank was lowered, lines cast off, and with a long blast on the whistle, another voyage was under way.

Question of Safety

Even tugboat men noted that the ship was "down" to her Plimsoll marks. 'Twas a good cargo, profitable, and every pound as heavy as expert surveyors had fixed as the limit for safety.

That limit is shown in the Plimsoll mark, a circle painted on each side of the ship, with a line running through the center.

Uncle Sam, who has used "load lines," otherwise known as "Plimsoll marks" since 1930, has his own marks for American ships. The British Board of Trade, which has been dealing with Plimsoll marks since 1876, has characteristics covering the entire world. American boats are under jurisdiction of the American Bureau of Shipping, whose key to the insignia on load lines is:

A B—American Bureau of Shipping.
T F—Tropical fresh water allowance.
F.—Fresh water allowance.
T—Load line in tropical zones.
S—Summer load line.
W—Winter load line.
W N A—Winter North Atlantic load line.

According to Trade

Special trades have specific marks for their own use, such as the lumber traffic. Boats devoted to this trade have lines that vary from the regular ones, because deck loads are frequently carried. Such lines are identified by a letter L before the other key-letters, indicating "lumber" like L S—lumber summer load lines; or L W—lumber winter load lines.

In the British Plimsoll marks are found other insignia in addition to those in the American load lines, such as:

F W—Fresh water.
S W—Salt water
I S—Indian summer

Load lines are primarily fixed as a safety measure. They depend on salinity of the water (vessels can be loaded deeper in salt water than in fresh), and on the element of storms during specific seasons. In the Tropics, the evaporation is so great that salinity is more pronounced, which accounts for a tropical load line. If a ship loads in fresh water for a voyage mostly in salt water (such as loading at a river or lake port for a transatlantic trip) more cargo can be put on than is indicated by the load lines there, for as soon as the ship is in salt water, she will be sufficiently high to comply with the load lines.

Seas and Seasons

Explanatory of the different marks are the mariner's definitions.

(1) Fresh water freeboard is the minimum freeboard permitted in summer when vessels are loaded in fresh water. The difference between summer fresh water freeboard and summer salt water freeboard is the allowance to be made for loading in fresh water at other seasons of the year.

(2) Indian summer freeboard is the minimum freeboard permitted in salt water for voyages in the Indian Seas between the limits of Suez and Singapore, during the fine season.

(3) North Atlantic winter freeboard is the minimum freeboard permitted in salt water for voyages from or to Europe or Mediterranean ports, to or from North Atlantic ports situated north of Cape Hatteras between October and March.

(4) Winter freeboard is the minimum freeboard permitted in salt water for voyages from Europe or Mediterranean ports between October and March, and for voyages in other parts of the world during recognized winter months, subject to exceptions in paragraph 3.

(5) Summer freeboard is the minimum freeboard permitted in salt water for voyages from Europe or the Mediterranean between April and September, and for voyages in other parts of the world during recognized summer months, subject to exceptions in paragraph 2.

Adopted by U. S.

Many years ago Samuel Plimsoll, an Englishman who acquired the title, "friend of seamen" worked arduously for safety measures for the hardy men who went down to the sea in ships.

Finally, Great Britain adopted load line regulations in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876, and the work of Samuel Plimsoll was recognized by naming the load lines the Plimsoll mark. A memorial to the "friend of seamen" was unveiled about eight years ago on the banks of the Thames, in England.

Uncle Sam finally passed load line laws, effective in 1930, and now all American merchant vessels of 150 gross tons or more, engaged in foreign trade, are subject to provisions of the load line.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

in the State totals 2083 men and 703 women or a total of 2786.

This reduction has been accomplished without he arbitrary discharge of a single person, Mr. Witters said. It has been made possible through transfers to private employment, transfers to other public employment and the cancellation of certification of eligibility for WPA employment caused mainly by additional family income through employment of other members of a family group.

* * *

Grant to Aid Blind

Certification of a grant of $3946 for aid to the blind for the current quarter was received this week by Commissioner of Public Welfare Timothy C. Dale.

* * *

Milk Poll Planned

The extension service of the University of Vermont will supervise the voting in Vermont on proposed amendments to the Boston milk marketing order, it has been announced by J. E. Carrigan, extension director. The request was made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Although it is known the vote will be taken soon no definite date has yet been set by the AAA.

Plans made by the Extension Service call for the location of polling places in 11 cities and villages in the State: Burlington, St. Albans, Newport, St. Johnsbury, Bloomfield, Montpelier, Chelsea, Springfield, Rutland, Bennington and Brattleboro. The agricultural agent of the county in which each polling place is located will be in charge of the voting there. There will also be polling places in New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire which may be used by Vermont producers nearby.

Only dairymen who are not members of an operating co-operative and whose milk went into the Boston market during May will be eligible to vote individually. Under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, milk marketing co-operatives will vote for their members.

The amendments as presented by the AAA at public hearings held last week, provide for minimum prices to be paid to producers and for equalization or equitable sharing of Class I, or fluid milk sales by all producers in the milkshed. In addition they abolish the base rating plan.

* * *

Patrol Car Problems

Just how practical the new patrol cars provided for the Vermont Motor Vehicles force are going to be under all traffic conditions is something of a question. Whether the department has been wise in giving up entirely the motorcycle is something also that only experience can determine. Yet it is certain these questions are being considered by inspectors of the motor vehicle force who have been put on four instead of two wheels.

Under open road conditions, officers say the shiny new "mountain green" patrol cars are everything the patrolmen could wish for but in heavy and congested traffic they appear to be just another car caught in the jam.

When mounted on motorcycles patrolmen could cut in beside and even move against traffic. The unlucky offender who pulled out of line and spurted ahead was "easy meat" for the motorcycle officer to overhaul and present with a ticket. Under the same circumstances now an offender has a good chance to get away before the four-wheeled patrol car can take up the chase. If it can and does, they say, there is danger that other motorists will mistake it for just another car dashing along and disregard it, notwithstanding that it is equipped with flashing red light and motor-driven siren.

The holiday week-end gave the patrol force a busy time. They had plenty of opportunity to compare the mobility of the new cars with the motorcycle—and those who will comment say the patrol cars do not meet the requirements of congested traffic as did the motorcycles.

Because this is so, there is considerable ground for the belief that the motorcycle will again be in active use in the motor vehicle patrol, to some extent at least.

Social Progress Group to Study World Problems

(Continued From Page 9)

Afee, president of Wellesley College, in the TZE House.

Brief addresses of welcome by several other prominent New Englanders are also on the program. These include: Miss M. Louise Walworth of Newton Center, chairman of the institute's governing board; Henry E. Warren, president of the Warren Telechron Co., of Ashland; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, director of the Harvard University Summer School; Miss Alice W. Hunt, president of the Consumers League of Rhode Island, and William Connolly, president of the Rhode Island Federation of Labor.

Dr. Sheffield to Speak

Non-resident members of the institute may register tomorrow morning at the meeting in Sage Hall at 9:30. After Dr. Warne has introduced the members of the faculty and each has outlined his program, Dr. Alfred D. Sheffield, professor, of group leadership at Wellesley, will speak on "How to Participate in Public Discussion."

The first lecture open to the public will be given tomorrow evening by Dr. Harry W. Overstreet of the department of philosophy at the College of the City of New York. His subject will be "New Minds for a New Age." The lecture will begin at 8 p. m., in the college chapel.

Harold Loeb, director of the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity, will give a public lecture on Tuesday evening at the same hour, in Billings Hall, on "Unemployment—a Challenge to Democracy." On Thursday Raoul E. Desvernine, a counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, will discuss "The Challenge to the Fundamental Philosophy of Constitutional Democracy in America," at the third in the series of public lectures.

Watt

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Watt said it was "not difficult to conclude that the American system with all its faults is so far ahead of those in Europe that there is no fair comparison between them."

He pointed out that notwithstanding our strike situation and the like the workers in Europe are faced with more serious difficulties than they experience here. He explained that at the labor conference the United States was the only nation out of 60 representative from which the delegates of the employer, employee and Government voted together on issues consistently. The French delegates voted together on a few occasions. In all other cases the employer was found "stacked" against the worker.

Oil Tanker Reports Passing Through Big School of Sharks; Ocean Travel Jump Analyzed

Port of Boston Log

Meeting up with sharks may not be alluring to bathers, but to Capt. A. Randall of the oil tanker John D. Archbold, it is "good fortune."

Skipper Randall is co-operating with the federal hydrographic office and with museums in research work as to habits of whale sharks. Says the skipper in reporting to the hydrographic office:

"I had the good fortune to pass through a school of about 30 whale sharks in lat. 26.2 north and long. 88.21 west (Gulf of Mexico). They appeared little disturbed by the ship passing them, remaining near the surface and some of them only 20 feet from the ship's side. They appeared about 14 feet long, with blunt heads and bodies tapering away to the tail. On the back the fish had a triangular fin and the tail was vertical and moved horizontally, contrary to that of the whale."

* * *

Travel Increasing

When all the reports about increased ocean travel have been sifted down to bare facts, the suspected element of propaganda intended to boost sentiment and increase ticket sales, is found to be missing. Confidence in the claims of "full ships" is actually warranted on the basis of the activities of the Passport Agency. Uncle Sam's Harry H. Bolds, in charge of the Boston agency, says "business is better, money is freer and the trend towards European travel is increasing." But more significant is the figures that show 10,384 passport and renewal applications were issued in the fiscal year ending June 30, last, which was only 1187 shy of the peak year ending June 30, 1930. The passports issued in the fiscal year just ended were 32 per cent higher than in the previous fiscal year.

* * *

Boston Saves Time

Millions of dollars are being spent for superliners in efforts to cut a few hours off the time taken to cross the Atlantic, to wrest the blue ribbon from whichever liner happens to hold it at the time. Yet by coming to Boston before New York, a full day is sliced off the passage, enabling a passenger to be in Chicago or Cleveland by the time the ship reaches New York. Thus says Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Super-salesman Davis was working for more service to Boston by the French Line, entertaining Marcel J. Delaporte, passenger traffic manager and H. Morin DeLinclays, resident director of that company. By making Boston a port of call, passengers wishing to save time in reaching the Midwest, or any other part of the country, could be a day ahead by disembarking at Boston, he argued. The visitors are to report to the French Line directors.

Port Records Busy Week-End

(Continued From Page 9)

Surrey, Eng. Miss Dorothy Winship, daughter of W. W. Winship of Winchester, and Miss Nancy Tirrell of Brookline and Chatham, are among local students in the group, whose membership takes in girls from Missouri, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The passenger list of the Cameronia also includes the names of the Rev. and Mrs. Morris H. Turk of South Natick, Mass. Dr. Turk is the Eastern Seaboard official representative to the World Sunday School Convention to be held at Edinburgh, Aug. 1 to 19.

At dusk, tonight, the big Cunard White Star Liner Samaria backs out of the East Boston dock and heads for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool with 461 passengers embarking here. Among them are four groups of tourists from Boston under leadership of experienced travelers. John P. Marshall, dean of Boston University School of Music, sails with Mrs. Marshall; Prof. E. H. Schell, of the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and professor of business administration, sails on the Samaria with Mrs. Schell; Arthur Pope, member of the faculty of Harvard University, and Mrs. Pope, sail for a vacation.

The outward trek continues tomorrow with sailing of the motorship Vulcania of the Italian line for Mediterranean ports, after embarking about 500 at this port, completely filling all accommodations aboard ship. A group of 36 Boy Scouts from Missouri and other southwestern states, leave on the Vulcania for a tour in Europe, following the recent National Jamboree at Washington. They are in charge of Scout Master Carl S. Bauman and have been visiting historic points around Boston since arriving from Washington.

German Steamer

Another outbound liner is the German steamer Pennland, making its second voyage from Boston, forerunner of regular service to English Channel ports and Antwerp.

The vessel sails tomorrow with a large list of passengers, including John W. Regan, headmaster of Dorchester High School for Boys, with his family, who plan a world-girdling voyage during the next year. They are taking their motorcar with them to better reach out-of-the-way places in the countries they visit.

Two incoming liners are due to reach port Sunday, the Transylvania of the Anchor Line from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh, and the American Shipper of the United States Lines from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Georgic	July 10	Southampton July 18	July 9 8:00 pm	July 10 8:00 am
Normandie	July 14	Southampton July 19	July 13 8:00 pm	July 14 8:00 am
*Aquitania	July 14	Cherbourg July 20	July 13 8:00 pm	July 14 8:00 am
Deutschland	July 14	Cherbourg July 22	July 14 1:00 pm	July 14 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle July 17	July 12 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco July 20	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro July 22	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco July 26	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro July 22	July 17 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm

*Special address to France and Great Britain only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

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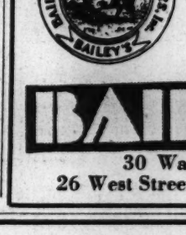

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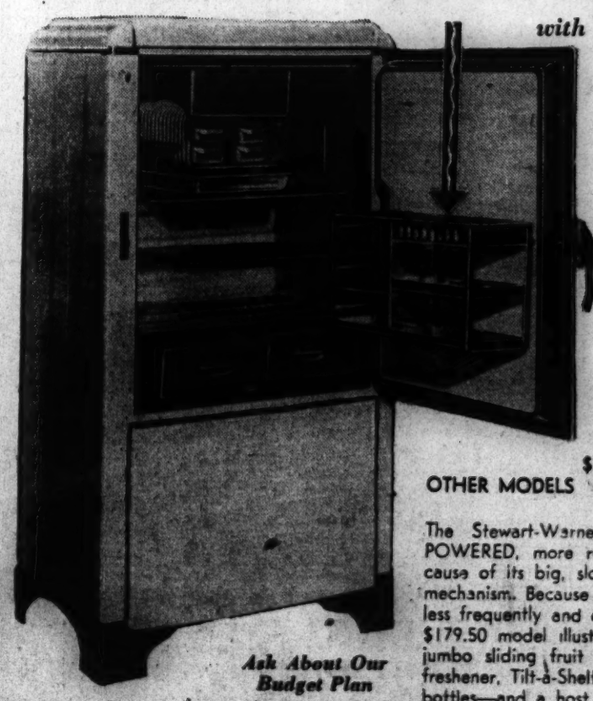

SAV-A-STEP snaps onto refrigerator door or swings on hinges. Lifts out and carries food for a whole meal to the kitchen table in one trip.

5.64 Cu. Ft. Model

$179.50

— including 5-year warranty on the power unit.

OTHER MODELS $139.50 TO $289.50

The Stewart-Warner mechanism is EXTRA POWERED, more rugged and enduring because of its big, slow-cycle TWO-CYLINDER mechanism. Because of its extra power it runs less frequently and costs less to operate. The $179.50 model illustrated includes sav-a-step, jumbo sliding fruit basket, jumbo vegetable freshener, Tilt-a-Shelf to provide room for tall bottles—and a host of other newest features.

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Mail or Phone Orders—HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (bal.) 300,000
Previous day 1,500,000
1937 sal. to date 288,340,000
1936 sal. to date 269,480,000

Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Quiet Session

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Stocks encountered more profit selling in today's brief session but, except in a few instances, it was absorbed without any great disturbance.

While fractional losses predominated in exceptionally quiet dealings, there was an assortment of declines of as muc as 1 to 2 points.

The current heat wave, brokers said, drove many of their customers from the boardrooms and most of those who put in appearance exhibited little interest.

Transfers were around 300,000 shares.

Steels moved with the rest of the market although the price of heavy melting scrap was given another lift at Pittsburgh and a new strike called at one of the Republic company's plants seemingly failed to materialize.

Optimistic sales reports enabled Graham-Paige to buck the trend for relatively large turnover at a small advance. Expansion plans of Allis-Chalmers helped this stock. Sloss-Sheffield, Great Northern preferred. Standard Oil of N. J. and Douglas Aircraft also were resistant.

Extreme losses were reduced before the close. On the downside most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway and Loew's.

Narrow were General Motors, Consolidated Edison, North American, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Deere, International Harvester, Goodyear and Goodrich.

Machinery Stocks Outlook

Further study was given stocks of companies dealing principally with the agricultural population in view of the government's crop report estimating winter wheat at about 15,000,000 bushels above the previous forecast.

With the spring wheat harvest expected to aggregate some 218,000,000 bushels, nearly twice that of last year, farm spending for machinery and other lines was expected to boost profits for numerous corporations.

Relative steadiness of rubber company issues was thought to reflect partly figures indicating tire shipments for the first half of 1937 were 15 per cent above the total for last year.

Initial foreign exchange transactions found the French franc up .00¼ of a cent at 3.87½ cents, and sterling ⅛ of a cent higher at $4.96.

Bonds Generally Lower

The bond market had a hard time holding its own today as most groups evidenced a downward urge. Trading was at a slow gait and swings were narrow. Government loans were quiet and steady.

Alleghany 5s, stamped, 1950, edged down slightly while the 5s of 1949 stayed level. Railroad obligations found a little support. Great Northern 4½s and 4s crept higher and New York Central 5s improved.

Oils were neglected. Texas Corp. 3½s moved down a fraction while Shell Union 3½s gained nearly a point. Leading industrial liens were quiet and mostly held steady to a little lower.

Tilting down were Studebaker 6s and National Dairy 3¾s. Bethlehem Steel 3¾s were down a bit.

Foreign dollar bonds were extremely quiet and showed mixed trends. Canadian and Norway Loans improved.

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Stocks see-sawed in apathetic curb trading today with movements both ways confined to narrow limits.

Utilities showed sagging tendencies. American Gas & Electric fell down more than a point, and Niagara Hudson Power slipped a little.

Most groups moved fractionally lower. Losers included St. Regis Paper, International Petroleum, Cities Service, Arkansas Natural Gas "A" and American Cyanamid "B."

Baldwin Rubber moved counter to the trend and scored a little over a point.

Financial Briefs

A new anthracite boiler, designed for use in heating medium - sized homes by steam, vapor or hot water, has been developed in the laboratories of Anthracite Industries, Inc., and is being manufactured by the Burnham Boiler Corporation of Irvington, N. Y., and the Fitzgibbons Boiler Company of New York. Anthracite Industries, Inc., co-operative promotional agency for the industry, announced. The boiler, which will provide semi-automatic highly efficient central heat for low-cost homes, will heat the average five or six room house at an annual fuel consumption of five or six tons of anthracite, it was said. It is the first device developed in the laboratories at Primos, Penna., of Anthracite Industries.

Present estimates place the number of people living in America's 235,000 trailers at 700,000. Here's a new industry selling $6,500,000 worth of trailers per year. The development of this business has helped the automobile, tire, glass, paint, woodworking, plumbing and scores of other industries. And trailer people are helping to boom the $4,000,000,000 tourist industry in America.

Salt mines, wells and ponds in the United States yielded a record-breaking total of 8,828,936 short tons of salt, valued at $23,306,177 in 1936, says the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. This was an increase of 11 per cent in quantity, compared with the preceding year, and over half again as much as was sold or used in 1932, when the depression was at its worst.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	47½	47½	47½	Jul 9
64½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	78½	78½	78½	Jul 9
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24	23¾	23¾	Jul 7
38	28	Addressog (.60g)	2	30½	30	30½	Jul 9
4¾	2	Advance Rumo	2	3½	3½	3½	
70¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	3	72¾	72	72¾	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 9
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	12	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	2⅜	Alleghany	33	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
56½	35	Alleg pf xw	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
59¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	42¼	40	40½	—1
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	42	41½	41½	Jul 9
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	4	43	41½	41½	Jul 9
45⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (1.80g)	5	36½	36	36¼	Jul 9
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 9
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	238	227	227	—1½
33⅛	20	Allied Mills (2g)	2	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
21⅜	15	Allied Stra (.20a)	4	18	18	18	
35	24	Allied St pf (5)	3	76½	76½	76½	Jul 9
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	8	67¾	67¼	67¾	+1
30¾	23	Alpha P Cem (2)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jul 9
8⅞	4⅛	Amai Lea	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Jun 29
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	5	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
101⅛	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	5	95¼	95	95	Jul 9
41⅜	20⅛	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	Jul 9
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	5	63	62¾	62¾	Jul 9
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	7	102⅛	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	165½	165½	165½	+ ⅛
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	4	53⅛	53	53	Jul 8
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Jul 8
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	5	31	31	31	
148	118	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 9
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	20	16⅝	15½	16½	Jul 9
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	3	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅜
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	27	26½	26½	Jul 9
13½	5⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	7	42⅜	41½	42⅜	Jul 7
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	9	54⅜	54	54	Jul 9
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	—⅜
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	Jul 7
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 7
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	1	43½	43½	43½	
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¼	3	3¼	Jul 9
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	5	22	22	22	Jul 9
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am Loco	5	42	42	42	
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	6	107½	107½	107½	— ½
99¾	18⅜	Am M&Fdg (¾g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
1.5⅜	¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	3	9½	9½	9½	Jul 9
68⅜	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	49¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	59¼	59	59¼	— ⅛
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	3	52⅜	52	52	— ⅛
29½	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	10	21	20⅞	20⅞	
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	32	37½	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
29	22¼	Am Seating (½g)	9	25⅞	25½	25⅞	Jul 9
105¾	79⅜	Am Sm & R (2½g)	9	91¾	91½	91¾	— ⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	140	140	140	— ⅝
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	55	55	55	
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	13	57	56½	57	+ ⅜
26⅛	15	Am Stores (1½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	127½	127½	127½	— ½
25⅞	21¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	22	21⅞	22	Jul 9
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	168¾	168½	168¾	— ⅛
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	77½	77	77	Jul 9
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	2	78¾	78¼	78¾	Jul 9
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	140	139	139	Jul 9
20½	11⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	16	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ⅛
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅞	7¾	Am Woolen	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	5	62½	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅜
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	9	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18.	18.	18.	Aor
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	12	51	50⅝	50⅝	Jun 25
97	49	Anaconda (3g)	82	56¼	54⅞	55⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	19	19	19	Jul 8
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	24	24	24	Jul 9
46	39⅜	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	3	42	42	42	Jul 9
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108¾	108½	108½	Jul 9
133¼		Arm Ill (.35g)	17	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jul 9
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
60½	55⅝	Armstrong Ck (1g)	12	56	55	55	—1¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
17⅜	8¼	Artloom	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	
101	81	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Assoc Inv (3)	2	51¼	51	51	Jun 23
94⅜	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	4	81⅞	81¼	81¼	— ⅜
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	6	98	97¾	97¾	Jul 9
55½	44⅛	Atl Coast Line	7	51¼	50¾	51¼	+ ¼
29	17½	Atl G & W In	44	22	21	22	Jul 9
57	27¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	28	28	28	— ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin (1)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
18½	15	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	50½	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	71	70¾	71	Jul 9
16¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	12	11⅞	12	Jul 6
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 8
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	13	29⅜	28½	28½	— ⅜
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	1	33¼	33¼	33½	+ ¾
45	36½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	3	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	5	25	25	25	Jul 9
33¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
20¼	13⅛	Bayuk Cigar (3g)	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	Jul 8
28⅜	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
109¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	101	101	101	Jun 29
153¾	113¼	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	110½	110½	110½	Jun 28
87	64	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
30½	18⅜	Bendix Aviat (½g)	1	86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	M'y 14
23⅜	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	2	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	Jul 8
20	17	Beth Stl 5½ pf (1)	26	90⅜	90	90½	— ⅜
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	18¼	18	18¼	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	1	117½	117½	117½	Jul 9
38	24	Black & Dckr (.45g)	2	53½	53½	53½	Jul 7
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 9
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	9	31¾	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	1	42	42	42	— ¼
47	38¾	Borg-Warner (2)	8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
13¾	8¼	Boston & Me	4	49	44½	44½	
24¾	1¼	Botany C M A	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
39⅛	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
43⅜	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
47	39⅝	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40	40	40	Jul 9
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	4	4	4	
38⅛	13½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	Jul 8
32	18⅛	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	5	22⅜	22½	22⅜	
102¼	65¼	Bklyn-Man T pf (6)	1	68⅛	68⅜	68⅛	— ⅛
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
50	43¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	44½	44¼	44½	Jul 7
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	2	18¾	18½	18¾	Jul 9
25⅜	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	6	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Budd Mfg (4)	11	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	68	68	68	Jul 8
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
45¾	30⅝	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	34	34	34	— ½
65¼	50⅜	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	56½	56	56½	+ ⅛
18	17⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	12	18¼	17⅞	18¼	
35⅝	22⅛	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	7	29⅜	28½	28¼	+ ¼
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	2	6	6	6	
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	20	20	20	Jul 8
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	5	15	15	15	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	10	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	Jul 9
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co	1	22	22	22	
34¾	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29	28¾	28¾	+ ¼

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Jul 9
90⅝	60	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 1
9¼	2⅝	Calishan Z-Ld	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
38¼	24½	Can D G'Ale	3	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
17½	11⅞	Canad Pac	15	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	48	48	48	Jul 9
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14½	14¼	14½	Jul 7
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.25g)	1	33⅜	33⅛	33¾	Jul 8
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	10	7½	7½	7½	Jul 9
176½	138	Case (J1)	2	166	167	168	Jul 9
100	85	Caterpil Tract (3)	8	96½	96	96	— ½
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jul 9
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1¼g)	6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 7
48¾	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	43	43	43	— ¾
5¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	33½	33¾	33¾	Jul 9
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	6	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	— ⅝
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	12¾	11¾	12¾	— ⅛
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.20g)	3	9½	9½	9½	Jul 8
66⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	70	69¾	70	— ⅝
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	1	14½	14½	14½	
63¾	38½	Champ P & P (2)	3	60	60	60	Jul 9
48	14¼	Checker Cab	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 6
68⅝	50⅛	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	11	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ⅜
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Jul 9
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	7	78	77¾	78	+ ⅜
4⅝	2¼	Chi & E Ill (2)	1	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 8
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6¾	3	Chi & NW	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
19⅛	9¼	Chi & NW pf	2	12½	12	12½	
4	2	Chi Gt West	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
32	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
3¼	1¾	Chi M StP & P	1	2	2	2	Jul 9
7¾	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	3	4½	4¾	4½	— ⅛
33	31	Chi Pneu T	4	33½	33½	33½	— ½
41	36	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	4	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	40	40	40	Jul 9
8¾	3½	Chi Rl & P 6% pf	4	8¾	8½	8¾	Jul 9
19⅛	4½	Chi Rl & P 7% pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	8	16½	16	16	Jul 9
22½	15½	Chick Cot Oil	3	18½	18	18¼	Jul 9
13⅞	9¼	Childs Co	3	11	11	11	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135½	94	Chrysler (3½g)	37	103½	101½	103	— ¾
21⅜	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	4	18½	18	18⅛	
10⅜	6¾	City Stores	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	39	38¾	38¾	Jul 9
44⅜	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	4	40	39	39	Jul 9
28½	23⅝	Cluett Pea new (1)	21	28¼	27⅞	28	
170⅛	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	158	156	158	— ⅛
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 8
35⅝	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (1½)	13	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	54	53¾	54	Jul 9
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	2	37⅜	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	14	13⅛	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	85	85	85	Jul 9
39½	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	31	30⅞	31	Jul 9
46¼	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43	43	43	Jul 6
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	122	122	122	+1
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	7	62	61¾	62	— ⅛
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104½	Jul 7
90¼	63¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	85	84¼	85	+ ¼
107	103	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
21¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	12	14½	14	14	— ⅛
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	23	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwith S pf (3)	2	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	13¾	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 9
45½	14	Congoleum-Na (2)	8	37⅛	36⅞	37	Jul 9
19¼	12¼	Congress Cig	2	13¾	12¾	12⅝	Jul 9
33¾	19⅞	Cons Air Corp	1	24	24	24	—1
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Cigar	2	12	12	12	Jul 9
13¼	8½	Cons Coal	8	10⅛	10	10	Jul 9
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	11	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ¼
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅜
5¾	2½	Cons Film	3	3¾	3½	3½	
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	8	14	13½	13½	— ½
13⅜	9¼	Cons Laundries	6	10½	10¼	10½	Jul 9
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	18	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10¼	4⅛	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
4¼	⅜	Cons Text	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	6	29½	29¼	29⅜	
37⅜	18⅛	Cont Bak A	3	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
31	23	Cont Bak B	5	3¾	3½	3¾	
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93½	93½	93½	Jul 9
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	7	56¾	56	56	— ⅛
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
42¾	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	Jul 8
3½	2	Cont Mot	7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅜
48¼	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	12	47½	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	1	63	63	63	
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	158	156	156	—2
10¼	6	Coty	8	7¼	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
56½	40	Crane Co	3	45½	45½	45½	
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	
107½	100½	Crane Co pf n (5)	1	108	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
37	28⅞	Cream of W (1½g)	7	21¾	21½	21¾	Jul 9
28¾	18½	Crosley Rad (1¼g)	7	21⅜	21½	21¾	Jul 9
100⅜	68	Crown Cork (2)	9	78½	78⅜	78½	— ½
56⅜	41½	Crown Ck pf ww (2½)	1	44	44	44	Jul 9
47¼	39	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	39	39	39	Jul 7
25¼	16⅝	Crown Zeller	4	19	18¾	19	
108¾	97½	Crown Zeller pf (

Business and Industry

Wheat Crop Estimate 250,000,000 Bu. Above 1936 Output

Commerce and Finance

Farmers' Income Seen Equal to Pay Of Other Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the popular belief to the contrary, the income of farmers compares favorably with that of the rest of the population, provided the income received by farmers for non-farm work is also included, according to Robert F. Martin in the current issue of The Annalist.

"For the country as a whole the average net income of farm operators, heavily weighted by generally low income conditions in the South, on this basis was between $1288 and $1327 in 1929," writes Mr. Martin. "This was on a par with average full time wages in manufacturing and salaries and wages in retail trade, which amounted to $1315 and $1312, respectively. It was somewhat less than the $1492 shown for average salaries and wages in manufacturing.

Favorable Comparison

"As in the comparison with entrepreneurial and salary and wage incomes of all gainfully occupied persons, a distinct advantage for farm operators is shown for 1929 in New England, the Mountain and the Pacific States. In the East South Central region farm-operator incomes appear relatively low, in the West North Central region they are slightly higher, and in other areas they are very nearly alike.

"The results of this comprehensive analysis and comparison corroborate the findings of a less extensive investigation by G. M. Peterson covering the years 1924 to 1929, which reached the following conclusion:

"'The economic position of the farmer compares very favorably with the average for over 95 per cent of the total population and with most of the above classes (salaried employes and wage earners) during this period when the agricultural industry is supposed to have been in a state of continued depression while other classes enjoyed prosperity.'

Positions Shift

"Some shifting in comparative positions in the different regions took place between 1933 and 1935. In the West North Central region farm operators' income, exclusive of rental and benefit payments, recovered partly from the drastic disadvantage indicated in 1933, though there was still an unfavorable differential of $200 to $300 in comparison with fully employed salary and wage earners. This contrasts with the pronounced favorable comparative position enjoyed by farm operators in this region in 1929. By 1935 New England farmers had lost the comparative advantage shown for them in 1929. In the South Atlantic region, farmers enjoyed a comparative advantage in 1935, whereas the comparison was unfavorable to them in 1929. Farm operators in the Mountain States regained in 1935 a comparative advantage lost in 1933, while in the Pacific States they maintained their relatively favorable position."

Retail Advertising Shows Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Retail display advertising in 77 important cities for the first 26 weeks of 1937, ended June 26, totaled 509,212,295 lines, 27,531,483 lines ahead of the corresponding period of last year, Advertising Age reports.

A gain of 225,279 lines or 1.2 per cent is shown for the seven-day period ended June 26, which totaled 18,731,839 lines against 18,506,560 lines for the compared week in 1936, the third largest gain week of that year.

FDIC Orders Ten Concerns to Desist From Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered 10 corporations manufacturing substantially all of the viscose rayon yarn made in the United States "to cease and desist from entering into and carrying out a price fixing combination."

The companies named were:

Viscose Company, New York City, branch offices in Providence, R. I., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago and Philadelphia, and factories in Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

DuPont Rayon Co., Inc., plants in Buffalo, N. Y., Old Hickory, Tenn., and Ampthill, Va.

Tubize Chatillon Corp., plants in Hopewell, Va., and Rome, Ga.

Industrial Rayon Corp., offices in New York City, plant in Cleveland, Ohio.

North American Rayon Corp. (formerly American Glanzstoff Corp.), offices and plant in New York City.

American Enka Corp., plant at Enka, N. C.

Skenandoa Rayon Corp., plant in Utica, N. Y.

Delaware Rayon Co., Newcastle, Del.

Acme Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Belamose Corp., Rocky Hill, Conn.

Canada's Carloadings First Six Months Up 9.7 P. C. Above 1936

OTTAWA (CP)—The first half of 1937 saw an increase of 368,831 carloadings in Canada or 9.7 per cent over the first half of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Miscellaneous freight increased by 74,013 cars, merchandise was up 16,289; ore, 12,116; other forest products 4729; pulp and paper, 12,986; pulpwood, 11,351; lumber, 13,213 and livestock 1120. Grain was down 31,082 cars and coal and coke showed a small reduction.

For the week ended July 3 loadings were 46,131 cars, compared with 49,368 cars the previous week and 46,909 cars the corresponding week of 1936.

Board Predicts Largest Wheat Crop Since 1931

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Government experts predicted today that this year's harvest will fill the country's grain bins.

They forecast the largest wheat crop in six years, 882,287,000 bushels, and the largest corn crop since 1932, 2,571,851,000 bushels.

"The production of the principal crops will be much greater than in recent drought years, 1933, 1934 and 1936," the Federal Crop Reporting Board announced, "and about equal to the average production during the 1928-32 period."

Unless unusual weather conditions upset the Government estimates, the crop board said, farmers will produce enough this year to meet prospective needs.

250,000,000 Bushels Above 1936

The wheat estimate was about 250,000,000 bushels above last year's production and nearly 20,000,000 bushels above the average for 1928-32. This wheat is needed, the board said, to increase short reserves and feed livestock until corn is available.

A month ago the crop board estimated winter wheat production at 648,597,000 bushels. This compared with 663,641,000 bushels forecast today.

Spring wheat production was estimated at 218,646,000 bushels, compared with 107,448,000 bushels last year and the recent five-year average of 241,312,000 bushels.

The estimated corn crop of 2,571,851,000 bushels would be more than a billion bushels larger than the drought-shortened production of last year, and slightly larger than the 1928-32 average of 2,554,772,000.

The board said increased production of a number of other foods exceeds the estimated increase in population.

More Potatoes and Beans

Compared with the 1928-32 average, it reported, indicated potato and bean crops this year are 8 per cent larger.

Farms produced 1,529,327,000 bushels of corn last year, while the five-year (1928-32) average production was 2,554,772,000 bushels.

The total indicated wheat crop, combining winter and spring, compared with 626,461,000 bushels last year and an 864,532,000-bushel five-year average.

Department forecasters estimated winter wheat production at 653,641,000 bushels, compared with 648,597,000 indicated a month ago, 519,013,000 produced last year, and 623,220,000, the five-year average.

They said the indicated production of all spring wheat was 218,646,000 bushels, compared with 107,448,000 bushels last year, and 241,312,000, the five-year average.

The crop of other spring wheat was forecast at 189,080,000 bushels, compared with 99,273,000 last year, and 187,625,000, the five-year average.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. In Week of July 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.6 per cent during the week ended July 3, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau's index number now stands at 87.2 per cent of the 1926 level. It is 9.7 per cent above the corresponding week of 1936, and 3.0 per cent above the low point in 1937. It is still 1.2 per cent below this year's high point of 88.3. The rise during the past week was caused chiefly by increased prices for items in the groups of farm products and foods. The price levels of the eight other major groups used by the Bureau to classify the commodities included in the index were relatively stable compared with the levels of the preceding week.

The index of the special group, "semi-manufactured articles," did not change from the previous week. The indexes for the groups of "raw materials" and "finished products" rose by 0.8 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively.

The group of "all commodities other than farm products" which measures the price level of non-agricultural commodities advanced 0.3 per cent during the week. Industrial commodities as measured by the group, "all commodities other than farm products and foods," remained unchanged.

Commodity Groups	July 3 1937	June 26 1937	July 4 1936	July 6 1935
All commodities	87.2	86.7	79.5	79.1
Farm products	89.7	88.4	80.2	78.0
Foods	85.3	84.4	80.8	81.9
Hides & Leath'r prds	106.6	106.8	94.2	89.8
Textile products	77.4	77.4	69.5	69.7
Fuel & light'g mate'ls	78.1	78.2	76.4	74.9
Metals & metal prds	95.1	95.1	85.6	85.7
Building materials	96.9	96.9	85.7	84.8
Chemicals & drugs	83.1	83.0	78.3	79.5
Housefurnishing goods	91.0	91.0	82.6	81.8
Miscellaneous	78.8	78.6	70.3	68.0
Raw materials	86.5	85.8	78.7	*
Semiman'tured articles	86.5	86.5	74.4	*
Finished products	88.0	87.5	80.9	*
All commodities other than farm prod'ts	86.6	86.3	79.3	79.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	85.9	85.9	78.9	77.8

*Not computed.

Loew's Net Increased To $7.07 Common Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of Loew's, Inc., for the 40 weeks' period ended June 3 totaled $11,714,722 after expenses, depreciation, subsidiaries' preferred dividends and other charges, but before provision for surtaxes on undistributed profits, according to an announcement made by David Bernstein, vice-president and treasurer. This is equivalent to $7.07 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding after dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

Net profits for the corresponding period of the preceding year amounted to $7,290,495 after similar deductions, or $4.47 a share on the average common stock outstanding.

Proposed Brokerage Fee Rise Sharply Criticized in Wall St.

Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As was to be expected, the recent report of the Stock Exchange special committee headed by Mr. E. A. Pierce, recommending higher commissions for stock and bond transactions, has aroused a minor tempest of controversy in Wall Street and particularly among the membership of the Exchange.

Arguments are beginning to be heard against nearly every recommendation contained in the report. Some of these objections are as follows:

The committee recommends a general raising of commission rates. One of its justifications is that brokerage houses are now giving a substantially higher level of services to customers than they gave thirteen years ago when the present scale was put in effect, and even by comparison with the services rendered in 1929.

Against this it is argued that the habit of American business is to give continuously better service but at the same prices—or even at lower prices. The brokerage business, it is argued, is only keeping up with the times in giving better service for the same money. The very principle of higher commissions, say the committee's opponents, is unsound. Others point out that brokers are already beginning to charge for some of their special services. Some make a monthly charge for the carrying of an inactive account. One leading house on Wall Street has inaugurated experimentally the practice of giving customers who wish it a paid investment advisory service, though it is said not to have taken hold very well yet.

Sees Too Much Service Given

Another, less realistic criticism of higher commissions is that the brokers ought, instead of providing additional service, such as investment advice, to stick to the brokerage business and put out a simplified service at a simplified price like the lower-priced automobile, and let the customer who wants more buy it elsewhere. The same hard hearted critics say that there are simply too many brokers, and that rather than raise rates some ought to be squeezed out of business.

They say that if the brokers overcapitalize the superior facilities of the New York Stock Exchange by charging higher commissions, they will then raise their incomes, and the standard of service given; the secondary result during the next boom period will be a further mushroom growth of brokerage houses, and then when the subsequent slump in volume of trading occurs, rates will be raised again in order to keep the added houses alive—a process somewhat similar to that by which the various government Circumlocution Departments and charity services are expanded, then taxes are raised to support them, and then, the bureaucracy is expanded to spend the taxes.

A second aspect of the Committee's report, perhaps of even more importance than the general raising of rates, is the disproportionate increase in the commissions to be charged odd-lot traders. A purchaser of 10 shares of United States Steel as it crossed par last week would have paid a minimum commission of $2.50 (25 cents per share). But under the new proposed scale he would pay $15.00 ("on transactions amounting to $1000 or more the rate shall be $15 plus 1-10 of 1 per cent of the amount involved).

Now the direct, immediate, and inevitable result of this will be a body blow to the odd-lot speculator. Even at present the above hypothetical odd-lot buyer of 10 shares of steel at par has a rather expensive time of it in getting in and out. He incurs the following expenses:

Buying commission	$2.50
Transfer tax	.00
Selling commission	2.50
Transfer tax	.00
Odd-lot-dealer's one-eighth charges	2.50
	$5.00

Hits Odd-Lot Trader

This means that he can "turn around" in the stock while it moves one point, coming out with a profit of 70 cents. But under the proposed new rates, his trading costs will be as follows:

Buying Commission	$15.00
Transfer tax	.00
Selling Commission	15.00
Transfer tax	.00
Odd-lot dealer's one-eighth charges	2.50
	34.30

Thus the stock will have to move 3½ points in the direction he wants it to move before he can break even.

The sharp increase in odd-lot trading costs is in part the result of the new proposed method of computing commissions on the basis of the dollar value involved instead of on the basis of number of shares. The odd-lot trader has a substantial advantage under the present rates, which he would irrevocably lose under the new proposals.

Thus, for example, a $2000 purchase of ten shares of a $200 stock involves a commission of $3; but a $2000 transaction involving 100 shares of a $20 stock involves a commission of $12.50.

This is because the per share commissions do not increase, under the present scale, as rapidly as do the size of the price brackets. Article XIX of the Constitution of the Exchange now stipulates the following commissions:

Price	Minimum Rate per share
50c-99c	1c
$1.00-$9.99	7½c
$10-$24.99	12½c
$25.00-$49.99	25c
$50.00-$74.99	37½c
$75.00-$99.99	50c
$100.00-$199.99	25c
$200.00-$249.99	30c
Each additional $50	5c additional

New Plan's Disadvantages

Thus, apart from the general increase in rates, the change-over in computation increases with particular severity the rates on odd lots, simply by evening them up with rates on full lots, or, to put it another way, it eliminates the advantage of the odd-lot trader in high-priced shares over the full-lot trader in low-priced shares.

The effect, say opponents of the new plan, will be to drastically change the nature of the market. Of the four principal buyers and sellers—(1) the large investor (2) the professional speculator (3) the odd-lot investor and (4) the odd-lot speculator, the latter will be pretty thoroughly squeezed out. When an odd-lot investor faces the new commissions he may grumble, but he will probably in many cases simply abandon his trading haunts, say good-by to his accustomed chair in the board-room where the moving translux writes and having writ moves on, and never darken his broker's door again.

Some say the Securities and Exchange Commission will laugh up its sleeve at this. In fact they point to a phrase in the report—"trading on a shoe-string"—obviously borrowed from the bright lexicon of the Commission, as evidence that the Committee was not a little sympathetic with the Commission. And they say that elimination of the odd-lot speculator will reduce the breadth and volume of the market.

The general program of raising rates is also criticized on the ground that it will tend to drive business off the exchange into the over-the-counter market, or onto other exchanges. The established custom of shopping around by wire and telephone for large blocks of stock to be bought or sold—a custom which has grown with the loss of trading breadth on the Exchange—will be further encouraged by higher commissions.

Move Favors "Big Interests"

Against the plan to change commission rates over from a per-share basis to a dollar value basis the criticism is made that every clerk in Wall Street knows the present rates by heart and considerable delay would result from the new plan. On the other hand the committee's report, apparently anticipating this criticism, says "the formula for commissions is easy to apply, after a few minutes of practice, without reference to the tables. With the help of printed tables we believe that it offers no difficulty to the computing departments of brokerage office."

Lasting a serious criticism is leveled against the committee's proposal to take the commission rates out of the Constitution and put them in the Rules of the Governing Committee. This, it is said, is an oligarchical move to put the "big interests" and the "large wire houses" in control of rates. The present freezing of rates in the Constitution is regarded as a bill of rights by those who oppose the change, and who want no change to be possible in rates without all the deliberation and discussion which is involved in the change of the Constitution itself.

It will be noted that the above paragraphs are devoted almost entirely to criticisms of the new proposal. Critics are very vocal in the Street at present. It appears likely that the opposition to the new plan will make enactment impossible within many months. The sudden turn of the market last week end and the revival in trading volume will tend to take steam from behind the proposal. Further discussion of the plan giving a more favorable view will be made shortly on this page.

Retail Business Up 12 to 22 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Relaxation of some of the retardative forces marked the turn to a faster tempo in most retail trade divisions during the past week, says the weekly Dun & Bradstreet review.

Pressure for hot weather merchandise dispelled most of the lull that had hung over some retail branches since mid-June, continues the report. Rising temperatures carried upward sales of summer clothing, beach and sportswear, the volume in some of these departments assuming record proportions.

Clearance Sales

"Contributing heavily to the enlarged turnover for the week were the July clearance events," says the survey, "which offered substantial price reductions to move bulky stocks of dresses, blouses, millinery, housecoats, and togs for sun and sand. Response also was generous to the semi-annual promotions of furniture, broadloom carpets, rugs, china, and glassware. Demand was undiminished for electric refrigerators, fans, cameras, books, radios, and jewelry.

"None of the leading centers of distribution failed to surpass their totals of the week preceding. As the buying pace at some of these was the most accelerated since early spring, the increase varied from 3 to 8 per cent. Spending of the soldiers' bonus money at this time last year, however, prevented the rise in the estimated volume of retail distribution over the corresponding 1936 week from exceeding 12 to 22 per cent.

"With summer resort patronage reaching an all-time peak, New England went over last year's sales by 12 to 20 per cent. More cities in the East recovered from the dullness of the half-month preceding, but the advance from the comparative 1936 retail sales was shortened to 8 to 22 per cent.

"In the Middle West, where some cities had the first respite from labor upheavals in a month," says the report, "retail volume ranged from 15 to 40 per cent more than in last year's corresponding week. While strikes were settled, the aftermath of the disturbances reduced the gain for the Northwest to 12 to 18 per cent.

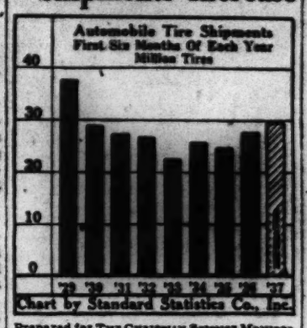
"Further improvement in the South extended the margin to 15 to 30 per cent, aided by special clearance sales. Strikes still hampered many cities throughout the Southwest, but cash from early wheat marketings helped to lift the gain to 15 to 25 per cent. Heavy sales of hot weather goods put retailers on the Pacific Coast ahead of 1936 by 10 to 20 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"Buoyed by the well-attended trade shows in several of the principal markets, most branches of the wholesale trade shifted to a higher gear this week. Official opening of fall lines of women's suits and coats, hosiery, furniture, rugs, and homewares provided the propellent that spread activity to other divisions.

"With current expansion of consumer purchases dispelling anxiety regarding season-end carry-overs, some retailers have set fall budgets up 10 to 15 per cent from last year's. As replacement orders continued to gain from outlets failing to anticipate the interest in summer goods, wholesale volume was estimated at 15 to 30 per cent beyond the proportions booked in the like week of 1936," concludes the report.

Automobile Tire Shipments Increase



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sales of automobile casings in the six months ended July 1 were the highest of any half year since 1929.

Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, sales of replacements in the second half are expected to fall below those of the first six months, and may be moderately less than a year before, because of the heavy advance buying in the first quarter of this year.

Original equipment sales are expected to show at least a seasonal decline as automobile manufacturers accumulated considerable stocks earlier in 1937.

Argentine Cotton Crop May Be Nearly 50 P. C. Under 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Argentine Government official estimate of the 1936-1937 cotton crop places the crop at only 192,000 bales, according to a cable received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Buenos Aires office.

This represents a considerable reduction from the 500,000 bales forecast early in the season on the basis of the record plantings of 1,015,000 acres, or even of 360,000 bales as predicted early in March and of 244,000 bales estimated early in May.

Last season (1935-36), when 763,000 acres were harvested, the crop amounted to 373,000 bales, or 234 pounds per acre. The reduction in this year's crop is ascribed entirely to severe drought conditions and damage from locusts and the cotton bollworm. Although 1,015,000 acres were planted the latest information indicates that only 713,000 acres were harvested.

The area devoted to cotton in Argentina has expanded from an annual average of 355,000 acres and an average production of 162,000 bales, during the 5 years ending with the 1933-34 season, to 763,000 acres yielding 373,000 bales in 1935-36. The 1935-36 crop set an all-time record and made Argentina the eighth most important cotton-producing nation.

Upturn of 289,500 Gross Tons in Steel Production Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since the end of 1936 steel ingot production capacity of the country has been increased by 289,500 gross tons annually by the installation of new facilities and enlargement of others, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The ingot capacity of the industry is now rated at 69,534,194 gross tons annually, against 69,244,694 at the beginning of the year. The annual capacity of blast furnaces likewise was increased from 49,604,737 gross tons to 48,819,737, compared with a peak of 52,659,875 in 1930.

The revised figures are being used by the institute now in making its regular monthly and weekly reports of operations in the industry. It will not revise figures released covering percentages of operations for the first six months of the year.

The capacity of the industry for producing steel ingots by various processes as of July 1, 1937, and Dec. 31, 1936, in gross tons, compared as follows:

	July 1, 1937	Dec. 31, 1936
Open hearth	62,160,362	61,965,862
Bessemer	6,325,000	6,325,000
Electric	1,038,252	943,252
Crucible	10,580	10,580
Total capacity	69,534,194	69,244,694

Crude Oil Output Lower Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in the United States had a daily gross average during the past week of 3,525,650 barrels, compared with 3,529,600 in the preceding week, a decline of 3950, according to the American Petroleum Institute. A decline of 12,450 barrels in the daily average output of Oklahoma and an increase of 7150 in Texas were the important changes.

Motor fuel stocks, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, in the United States at the close of last week were 74,672,000 barrels, compared with 75,427,000 at the end of the previous week, a decline of 755,000. On July 3, 1936, motor fuel stocks in the United States were 66,900,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries were down 1,248,000 barrels to 43,643,000. Gasoline at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were up 372,000 barrels to 23,730,000, while unfinished gasoline stocks increased 121,000 to 7,299,000.

The reporting refineries, representing 88.8 per cent of the total refining capacity of the industry, operated at 83 per cent, against 82 per cent. The production of cracked gasoline increased 15,000 barrels daily to 715,000.

Stocks of gas and fuel oil at the close of last week amounted to 101,184,000 barrels, compared with 100,395,000 a week earlier and 105,087,000 on July 3, 1936.

China to Barter Silver for U. S. 'Sterilized' Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—For the first time, gold is now to be siphoned out of the inactive gold fund of the United States Treasury, filled from purchases regularly made since last autumn, and mounting to a mass which had alarmed some monetary experts.

The first stream of gold coming in from the hoard is to be set aside for China. Brazil, whose negotiators are now in Washington, may be second in line for a fragment of the American mass of yellow metal. Other nations may follow suit, although the basis of exchange available with China—barter of silver for gold—does not prevail in their cases.

Issue Joint Statement

The agreement to sell or exchange gold to China was announced in a joint statement late yesterday by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese finance minister, who is on his second official visit here within a year.

"A substantial amount of gold," it was announced, will be sold by the United States to China, although the gold will remain physically in the United States in several banks. In return, the American Treasury undertakes to purchase "an additional amount" of silver from the Chinese Government.

The new silver, Mr. Morgenthau said, will be reflected in an increased issuance of silver certificates. Outstanding as of July 7 were $1,300,498,546 in silver certificates, with other silver liabilities of the Treasury at $1,172,022 in outstanding treasury notes of 1890, and $41,653,914 of silver in the general fund.

Balanced against these silver liabilities, totalling $1,343,324,482, were the Treasury's store of $837,781,751 in silver and silver dollars.

To Aid Chinese Stability

The total of inactive gold as of July 8, was $1,153,826.24. Purchase on that day was $9,467,082.57 as shown in today's Treasury statement.

Of course the Chinese purchases will only constitute a small drain upon the total store of inactive gold. But they mark the first counter movement in the steady flow of yellow metal toward Ft. Knox, Ky., which also resulted in the constant increase of the Treasury deficit temporarily until such time as the gold can be liquidated, and created the need for new borrowing to meet the deficit.

From the Kung-Morgenthau statement, it is clear that the bitterness which prevailed in Chinese-American relations during the early days of the American silver purchase program has gone. Sino-American relations have thus returned to their traditional warmth. This monetary agreement is expected to contribute to stability of the Chinese Government, and indirectly to the solidity of world currencies.

In their joint statement, the two finance ministers state that "arrangements made with the United States would insure the stability of the Chinese currency, and this would inevitably lead to greater economic improvement and prosperity of the Chinese people."

This week's agreement further provides that: "the United States Treasury will also broaden the scope of the arrangements under which the Central Bank of China has been enabled under conditions which safeguard the interests of both countries, to obtain dollar exchange for currency stabilization purposes."

The finance ministers add:

Progress in Co-operation

"Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the finance minister of China are greatly gratified by the beneficial results to both countries which have been the consequence of their understanding reached last year, and they are equally gratified to be able to announce further progress in their co-operation. It is a source of satisfaction to them that the program of monetary reforms and currency stabilization in China has been carried out with great success and has been accompanied by an increase of trade between China and other nations, particularly the United States, which occupies the first place in China's foreign trade.

"Because of his desire to express the appreciation of the Chinese Government and the people of China, the Chinese Minister of Finance came in person to the United States to conduct the negotiations which have just been concluded."

Triumvirate Incognito Governs Federal Butter Purchasing Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three men whose identities are concealed rule the government's butter purchasing program.

A few have tried, without success, to discover what the three believe to be the minimum level to which butter prices should go. The trio meets in Washington periodically, supplied with reports from their own field men, several private concerns, market observers and Agriculture Department statisticians, and decides whether the government will purchase butter.

Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, chief of the Agriculture Department's dairy section, says Federal purchases accomplish two things: they provide butter for relief clients, to whom it is distributed through the Surplus Commodities Corporation; and they aid in stabilizing the price of butter by removing surpluses from the markets.

When the Government experts decide to buy, the order usually is sent in code to the Government's agent, the Dairy and Poultry Cooperative. Purchases are made either on Chicago or New York markets. The bulk of the buying is done this way, although in some instances the government asks for bids.

Under the agreement with the Co-operative, the Government agrees to take over all the butter purchases on its orders but under conditions specified by the Secretary of Agriculture. A fee of .18 cent a pound is paid the Co-operative as agent, but the latter must store the butter until the Government is ready to distribute it.

There never is advance information on what the Government intends to do in the butter market, says Dr. Gaumnitz, though futile efforts have been made to influence the purchase program.

Despite the magnitude of its purchases (the Government bought about 2,500,000 pounds of butter in May and June at 30 and 31 cents a pound) there isn't a pound in storage now. It has been distributed to relief recipients.

During the last fiscal year about $3,500,000 was spent to keep surplus dairy products off the markets. The purchases, roughly, included about 25,000,000 pounds of dry milk; 5,000,000 pounds of butter; 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, and about 16,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk.

Congressmen from dairy states hope to continue this program. Representative Gardner Withrow, Lacrosse, Wis., has a bill in the House Agriculture Committee calling for a $15,000,000 appropriation to finance continued buying of surplus dairy products during the fiscal year which began July 1.

Power Production 10.3 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended July 3 was 2,238,268,000 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of 0.1 of one per cent from last week but an increase of 10.3 per cent over the same week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The report indicated the following percentage increases in major geographic regions: New England 13.1, Middle Atlantic 12.0, Central Industrial 11.8, West Central 3.5, Southern States 12.5, Rocky Mountain 14.9, Pacific Coast 9.2.

Domestic Zinc Production In June Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic zinc production in June totaled 50,526 tons compared with 44,875 tons in the same month last year, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. May production was 55,012 tons.

Stocks at the end of June totaled 14,081 tons against 84,855 tons last year while domestic shipments amounted to 50,219 tons compared with 41,582 tons in June, 1936.

Eisler Electric Corporation

Eisler Electric Corporation, Union City, N. J., reports sales for the six months ended June 30, 1937, of $770,374.30 as compared with $502,926.33 for the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of over 50 per cent. New foreign outlets have contributed to this increase in sales, and several new products have been developed which are expected to prove a source of profitable business in the future, according to C. A. Laise, president.

Montreal Tramways Co. Increases Workers' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Wage increases totaling $400,000 a year will be paid to all employees of the Montreal Tramways Company working on hourly rates, and to those paid on a monthly basis who earn less than $250 a month.

The company has also introduced a profit-sharing plan for the hourly paid employees and those on a monthly basis earning less than $2500 a year, which will be based on gross passenger receipts in excess of $13,025,951 in any one of the three years. Under the plan which will be operative for a three-year term, the company will set aside 25 per cent of any excess earnings over this figure, the sum set aside to be divided between employees in proportion of the wages each employee received during the year for which the excess is calculated.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium, passed through London early this week to report to the British Cabinet the information he had collected in America on American participation in a world-wide liberation of trade.

In a most brief and vague of communiques, issued after he had seen the Prime Minister, he said in effect that the Government knew what it would do but "we weren't told what." This same week the International Chamber of Commerce, meeting, of all places, in Berlin, registered its belief in the absolute necessity of returning to freedom from trade restrictions, expressed a longing for a strong initiative which might help along the necessary negotiations. The eyes of the conference delegates must have been on England from whom a sign is expected but from whom no sign comes.

Difficulties of Agreement

Comment in London emphasizes the difficulties rather than the advantages of reaching an effective trade agreement with America. If Britain's own willingness be taken for granted, which is to assume a great deal, the chief obstacle is the coming election in Australia. Chances of success for trade negotiations are taken to be bound up with a victory for Lyons, and it is argued that his prospects of success are too uncertain for him to commit himself in advance to a specific agreement which at first sight might appear to sacrifice some of the economic prerogative which Australia has been busily securing for herself by trade restrictions in recent years.

It is even claimed that if Chamberlain were to make a strong speech in London in evidence of his determination to secure a trade agreement, Lyons' opponents might defeat him on the grounds that he had taken his orders from the British Government.

Playing Cautious Game

It seems, therefore, to be assumed that until the end of the year and the conclusion of the Australian election, the Empire can only play a cautious non-committal game with America no matter how strong its desire to advance the aims supported by the Washington Administration. Too much haste would make the agreement between members of the Empire impossible.

This argument seems to assume that America will continue to wait on the doorstep with the papers for Britain to sign when she considers herself ready. It doesn't give sufficient recognition to the possibility that if the response is too long delayed America may have turned away from the idea of freer trade and a world-wide economy toward the idea of higher barriers and a closed economy.

It is being urged, therefore, by those most eager to secure the world-wide benefits of trade co-operation between American and sterling areas that Chamberlain should openly declare himself and give hostages in evidence of his Government's determination to reach an agreement with America. Until this is done it is feared that Britain may remain suspect and that irritation due to her lack of responsiveness may alienate some of those Americans who are now trying to hold in check the American trend toward a closed economy.

Coal Firms Accept Guffey Act Terms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Comimssion reported that 95.9 per cent of the industry, on a tonnage basis, had agreed to work under the provisions of the Guffey Coal Control Act.

Most of the companies who have not accepted the code set up under the act were small truck mines whose legal status under the act has not been determined, the commission said.

June Hudson Shipments High

DETROIT—The Hudson Motor Car Company in the month of June shipped more automobiles out of its plants than in any other month in the past seven years, according to W. R. Tracy, vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Tracy stated that the company in June shipped 16,700 Hudson and Terraplane cars, representing a gain of 49 per cent over shipments in June, 1936, and a gain of 9 per cent over May, 1937, shipments. The June shipments of 16,700 cars were the largest for any month since February, 1930.

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East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canadian Wheat Damage Continues; Europe Apathetic

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Canadian wheat crop disaster is growing greater day by day, as drought and blistering heat add to the area of deterioration, but marketwise this situation has failed to stimulate the buying that would have been witnessed if there had not already been such a radical advance in prices. It is conceded on all hands that the crop calamity in Canada is of major proportions, and may be much greater unless there is immediate relief in the shape of general soaking rains.

The good wheat in Manitoba still must survive the threat of rust damage. In Alberta there are a few areas of wheat maintaining a high condition, but the Saskatchewan outlook appears hopeless. Recent estimates indicate a condition of 40 for Canadian spring wheat, and of only 23 for Saskatchewan, these figures being construed to suggest a crop of 170,000,000 bushels. Without no check to further deterioration further losses are indicated.

European Buying Lags

The bullish situation in Canada at present is offset by European buying indifference in spite of small stocks available; by the flush movement of winter wheat, with its consequent hedging pressure; and by a narrowing pit demand reflecting recent heavy profit taking and a disposition to side step the increasing load of hedges. Owing to the absence of any important export demand, and also to indifference of domestic flour buyers, the speculator is called upon to carry an undue proportion of the hedge load, and reactions in prices from recent tops have reflected this situation.

The fade-out in Canadian crop prospects emphasizes a strong world supply and demand position. Argentina and Australia shipped out 1,411,000 and 2,050,000 bushels respectively which leaves the total surplus south of the equator only 37,000,000 bushels. Current world shipments are much smaller than a while back and supplies in Europe are decreasing. As in this country Europe will draw heavily on native crops the next few months.

Import Needs Heavy

With the utmost economy, however, it would appear that import needs will be heavy, and the American winter wheat appears to be the logical choice of buyers, as Canadian prices are high. Europe may raise a little more wheat than last year, but the crop will be under average, and in eastern Europe the crop is much smaller than last year. Another feature this year is that stocks in all countries were drawn on wherever possible so that the entire world was about as bare of wheat as it ever gets.

The current movement of winter wheat is probably reaching its maximum, but will be heavy for a long time, as harvest spreads into the northern areas of the belt. Black rust damage was severe in spots, but hardly important enough to affect the general result to any extent.

Corn showed much strength at times the past week, but reacted from the top, following a setback in wheat. Primary receipts of domestic corn have been steadily decreasing, showing that reports of actual scarcity are well substantiated.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—There appears to be no good reason for becoming unduly bearish or pessimistic and the present is not a propitious time for disposing of stocks that have been held through the recent decline—rather the accumulation of well selected issues on all moderate setbacks.

Elmer H. Bright, Boston—Perhaps the better tone of events in the labor field has contributed as much as any single item to the more cheerful attitude of the street over the past few days and that same thin condition of the market to which have been attributed some of the rapid declines in quotations has enabled many stocks upon relatively slight demand to jump forward with equal speed.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Indications are that the current period of irregularity and hesitation may take the place of a more thorough correction, with a development along the latter lines likely to be delayed until sometime next week. This would be substantially in line with expectations insofar as the initial phase of the intermediate up-turn now under way is concerned.

Southgate & Co., Boston—During the week, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced a further increase in bill borrowings by the Treasury to build up the cash balance obviously in anticipation of further sizeable requirements for gold sterilization.

There is nothing in all of this to suggest that any major decline is imminent in the bond market. It is quite true that many inflationary factors which had been temporarily forgotten are again to the fore. The government bond market appears to be in a pretty fair position, and has permitted more activity and a revival of new capital financing in the corporate bond market. It has again become popular to analyze the Government's financial position, and to point out that expenditures still are increasing, and the Government no nearer its official goal of a balanced budget than ever. Even the most ardent supporter of New Deal policies must admit that the President's latest economy move calculated to cut expenditures by about $4,000,000 is nothing more than a gesture.

Steel Ingot Capacity Higher

NEW YORK, (AP)—Total ingot capacity of the steel industry is now rated at 69,534,194 gross tons annually against 69,244,694 tons at the first of the year, American Iron and Steel Institute announced.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2½s '42-43 reg	106.12	106.12	106.12
3 2½s '44-46	106.12	106.12	106.12
4 3s '51-55	102.31	102	103
10 2½s '55-60	100.22	100.22	100.22
1 2½s '59-60 reg	100.19	100.19	100.19
1 2½s '45-47	102.21	102.21	102.21
1 2½s '51-54	99.29	99.29	99.29
3 2½s '56-59	99.31	99.31	99.31

Home Owners' Loan

10 2½s '42-44	100.7	100.7	100.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleghany 5s '44	97½	97½	97½
7 Alleghany 5s '49	92	92	92
80 Alleghany 5s '50 st	68½	67	67
10 Am & For P 5s 3030	80	80	80
3 Am Int 5½s '49	106½	105¼	105½
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	112¼	112¼
3 Am T&T 3¾s '66	99⅝	99⅜	9⅝
2 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104¼	104⅛	104⅜
40 Am T&T 3½s '61	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106⅜	106⅜
5 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
3 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105	105	105
14 ACL cit 4s '52	95¼	95	95¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	49½	49½	49½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	45	45	45
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	122⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	83½	83½	83½
7 B&O 5s '96 F	83¼	83	83⅛
5 B&O cv 4½s '60	72	72	72
9 B&O 4s '48	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 B&O 5s SW '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96	96	96
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	80	80	80
2 BotConMills 6½s '34	23	23	23
3 Bkly Un Elst 5s '50	99½	99½	99½
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	105	105	105
1 Cal Pack s '40	104	104	104
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
2 Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 Can Pac 4s perp	98¼	98	98
5 Cen Foundry 5s '41	103	103	103
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	70	70	70
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	97⅞	97¾	97¾
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	53	53	53
3 Champ P&P 4¾s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107	107	107
2 C&O 4½s '92	121	121	121
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	117	117	117
16 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111½	111½
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2 CM&StP gen 4s '89	50	50	50
16 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
28 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8½	8½	8½
2 Chi & NW cv 4¾s'49	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Chi & NW4½s2037C	23	23⅞	23⅞
5 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	11½	11½	11½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	19½	19½	19½
CT 1 CRI&P SE rfg 5s '60	88½	88½	88½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	108	107¾	108
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Cin Un Trm 3½s'71	107	107	107
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
3 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 CCC&StL 4½ 91 CWM	93	93	93
3 Clev Un Trm 5s '73	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Col & So 4½s '80	61	61	61
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	100	100¼
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Com'l Cred 3½s'51	97	97	97
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	103½	102¼	102¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103	103¼
14 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102½	102½
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104½	104½	104½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	114½	114½	114½
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 El Auto Lite 4s '52	110	110	110
7 Erie rfg 5s '67	75¾	75½	75½
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	81½	81½	81½
300 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12	12	12
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	71½	71½	71½
9 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Gen Mot Acpt 3¼s '51	102	102	102
1 Godrich 4½s '58	101	101	101
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105¾	105¼	105¼
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	105	105	105
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¾s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
10 Gt Nor 4s '46G	128⅞	128⅝	128⅝
5 Gt Nor 4s '46H	110	109¾	109¾
5 Gt Nor 4s '46H	110	109¾	109¾
2 Hocking V 4½s '99	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	24	24	24
7 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	96½	96½	96½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	85½	85½	85½
5 IC&ICSL&NO 4½s '63	75½	75	75
1 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
24 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64½	64½	64½
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63½	63½	63½
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 Int Paper 5s '47	100½	100½	100½
26 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92½	92½	92½
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	71½	70¾	71½
3 Jones F&Clea 4s '59	95⅞	59⅝	95⅞
9 K C South 5s '50	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
5 K C South 3s '50	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2 LasGas 6s '42a	50	50	50
2 Las Gas 5½s '53	60	60	60
1 LehC&N 4½s '54a	95	95	59
6 LehValTerm 5s '41	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Loews 3½s '46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Long Isl gen 4s '38	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 LongIsl rfg 4s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Louis&NInst 4s 2003	99	99	99
11 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 McK&es&Rob5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 MSP&SSMarie6s'46	18⅛	18	18
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8 MSP&SSMar5½s'78	82½	82½	82½
5 MoPac 5½s'49	13	13	13
13 MoPac5s'77F	38	37¼	37¼
1 MoPac 5s'81I	37¾	37⅞	37⅞
1 Mor&Essex5s'55	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 NashCha&StL4s'78	92½	92½	92½
10 NatDairy3¾s'51	103½	103½	103½
9 NatSteel4s'65	105¾	105½	105¾
9 NYC rfg5s 2013	99	98¾	99
1 NYC cn 4s '98	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4 NYC3¼s '52	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
3 NYC 3¾s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 NYC&HR3½s'97	93½	93½	93½
1 NYChA&StL5½s'74A	97½	97½	97½
8 NYCh&StL4½s'78	86	86	86
5 NYEdis3¼s '65	101¼	101	101¼
2 NYNH&Hs'57	20	20	20
10 NYO&Wrfg 4s'92	21¾	20¾	20¾
1 NorfSouths'61 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 NorfolW4s'96	117	117	117
6 NorAmCo5s'61	103½	103¼	103⅜
15 NorPac6s 2047	110⅜	110¼	110¼
4 NorPac 5s 2047C	101	101	101
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	100½	100½	100½
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
15 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104¼	104¼
8 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103	103	103
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101½	101½	101½
2 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
11 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	101¾	101½	101⅝
1 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
2 Penn RR 4s '48 st	113½	113½	113½
6 Penn RR 3¼s '52	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114	114	114
6 Phila Co 5s '58	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Phil Read C&I 4s '49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	61	60¾	61
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	22¾	22	22
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96	96	96
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	107	107	107
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Rem Rand 4½s '56	107	107	107
1 Republic Steel 4½s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	36¼	36¼	36¼
6 Saguenay P&L4½s '66	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1 StJosRyLH&P 5s '37	98½	98½	98½
5 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	24½	24	24½
1 StLSF 4½s '78	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 StLSF 4½s '78 ct st	22	22	22
10 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	24½	24¼	24½
5 St L SW rfg 5s '90	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	101½	101½	101½
1 San Diego G&E 5s '65	109	109	109
3 Seab A L cn 5s '45	17½	17½	17½
2 Sou Cal Ed 5s '50 st	27½	27½	27½
12 Shar Steel 4½s '51	112	111½	112
5 Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅝	99½	99⅝
6 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101	100⅝	101
3 Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	106	106	106
3 So Bellybo & T 3¼s'36	98½	98½	98½
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 So Pac cit 4s '49	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10 So Pac 3¾s '46	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94½	94½	94½
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	108½	108½	108½
7 South Ry 6½s '56	100	99¾	100
10 South Ry gen 5s '56	97½	97⅜	97½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	76¾	76¾	76¾
3 So Ry 4s St L '51	95	95	95
1 Stand Oil Ind 5s '51	98	98	98
7 Studebaker 6s cv '45	112	112	112
8 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	103	103	103
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
9 Third Ave 5s '37	86	86	86
3 Third Ave aj '3s '60	17½	17½	17½
7 Third Ave 4s '60	48	48	48
3 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	97	97	97
11 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107½	107	107¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 U S Rub 5s '47	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	100	100	100
2 Utah P&L 5½s '47	102¼	102	102
2 Util P&L 5½s '57	58	56	58
5 Util P&L 5s '59	55½	55½	55½
4 Vanadium 5s '41	102½	102½	102½
3 Vertient S 7s '42 ct	22½	22½	22½
3 Vir Ry 3¾s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	34¼	34¼	34¼
8 Wabash 4s '80 D	33½	33½	33½
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	33	33	33
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	93	93	93
2 West Md 4s '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
22 West Un 5s '38	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 West Un 5s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 West Un 4½s '50	93½	92½	92½
4 West Un 5s '60	93½	93½	93½
16 West Sh 4s 2361	91½	91	91
10 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Antioquia 7s '45 D	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 Argentine 4s '72	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜
1 Argentine 6s '57 A	18-32	18-32	18-32
1 Arg 6s '60 Sept	18 32	18-32	18-32
6 Arg 6s '61 Feb	18-32	18-32	18-32
9 Australia 5s '55	106⅛	106	106
7 Australia 5s '57	106	106	106
2 Australia 4½s '56	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
5 Bavaria 6½s '45	24½	24½	24½
11 Brazil Fed	47	47	47
3 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
7 Brazil C Ry E 7s '52	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2 Brisbane 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
1 Buenos A 6½s '57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
25 Buen A 6½s & 3¾s '75	83½	83½	83½
2 Canada 5s '52	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
12 Canada 4s '60	107½	107	107
2 Canada 3½s '61	99⅜	99½	99½
2 Canada 3s '67	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Chile 7s '42	20	20	20
2 Chile 6s '60	20½	20½	20½
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	20½	20½	20½
4 Chile 6s '63	20½	20½	20½
6 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	20	20	20
18 Cuba 5½s '45	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Denmark 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
10 Denmark 4½s '62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 French 7½s '41 unst	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Ger CAg Bk 6s '60 Oct	38	31	31
3 Greek 6s '68	31	31	31
1 Haiti 6s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Hungary 7½s '44	62	61¾	62
3 Ital C- Cons 7s '47B	85½	85½	85½
1 apan 6½s '54	99½	99½	99½
3 Kreuger & T 5s '59 ct	73½	72½	72½
1 Mortevideo 7s '52	73½	73½	73½
1 Norway 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
1 Norway 6s '44	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Norway 6s '43	106	106	106
1 Norway 4s '63	96½	96½	96½
2 Orient Dev 6s '53	83	83	83
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	19½	19½	19½
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
6 ueenald 7s '41	110	110	110
1 Rheinelbe 7s '46	31	31	31
1 Rio Dr do Sul 6s '46	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	27	27	27
1 Rome 6½s '52	73½	73½	73½
4 Serb&Cro Sl 8s '62	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
6 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	88½	88½	88½
3 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Uruguay 6s '60	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Yokohama 6s '61	85	85	85

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 1,637,000; previous day, 7,441,000; week ago, closed: year ago, 5,608,000; two years ago 4,640,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,754,414,000; year ago, 1,877,876,000; two years ago, 1,793,-594,000

xin—Ex-interest. ct.—Certificates.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	—.3	—.4	—.1	—.3
Saturday	93.4	40.2	42.1	67.1
Previous day	93.7	40.6	42.2	67.4
Month ago	90.4	45.1	41.7	65.6
Year ago	87.9	36.3	36.8	60.2
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	78.3
1937 low	87.9	36.1	39.1	62.6
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7

Movement in Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	148.9	153.9	184.3	167.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 Por'n
Net change		+.1		
Saturday 110.9		Prev. day 110.8		
Previous day	93.1	102.8	96.8	72.9
Month ago	93.6	103.0	96.1	72.6
Year ago	92.9	102.3	102.3	68.1
1937 high	99.0	104.4	102.8	74.7
1937 low	90.9	102.2	95.8	70.5
1936 high	98.2	104.4	102.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.8
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	96.9	102.9	106.5

10 Low Yield Bonds

Saturday 110.9	Prev. day 110.8
Month ago 113.7	Year ago 111.8
1937 high 113.7	1937 low 108.4
1936 high 113.5	1936 low 110.2
1928 high 104.4	1932 low 86.8

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	12.46	12.47	12.36	12.36	—.16
Oct.	12.49	12.50	12.40	12.41	—.15
Dec.	12.41	12.43	12.31	12.32	—.16
Jan.	12.40	12.42	12.30	12.32	—.16
Mar.	12.46	12.46	12.36	12.37	—.14
May	12.49	12.49	12.39	12.40	—.15

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.87	6.88	6.87	6.88	+.03
Oct.	6.88	6.89	6.88	6.89	+.04
Jan.	6.88	6.88	6.87	6.87	—.02
Mar.	6.87	6.91	6.87	6.88	+.03

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	159	331
Declines	242	319
Unchanged	159	175
Total issues	560	825

May Unemployed At Lowest Level In Over 7 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of May unemployment declined by more than 600,000 persons to a total of 6,246,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

This number, constituting the lowest total for any month since the winter of 1930 marks a decrease since January of this year of more than 2,000,000 persons.

The May unemployment total compares with 6,876,000 in April and 7,415,000 in March of this year and with 8,675,000 in May, 1936, according to the Conference Board.

The decline in unemployment between April and May was due largely to the increase in employment of 421,000 workers in agriculture, 75,000 workers in construction, 32,000 workers in manufacturing, and lesser amounts in individual fields of enterprise.

Total employment in May aggregated 46,697,000 workers of whom 35,240,000 were engaged in non-agricultural and 11,457,000 in agricultural pursuits. The May total of 11,824,000 workers employed in manufacturing reflected a gain of nearly 5,000,000 persons compared with July, 1932, the low point for this field of enterprise. The May total according to the Conference Board was almost half a million greater than during September, 1929, the highest month of employment in that year, when 11,371,000 workers were engaged in manufacturing activities of all kinds.

Between March, 1933, the month of low ebb of employment in all fields of activity, and May of this year there has been an increase in employment of 11,111,000 workers.

Resources of FHLB Members in Excess Of $3,544,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 3676 member thrift and home-financing institutions of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks now have resources in excess of $3,544,000,000, an increase of $208,-000,000 in the last six months, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported. This compares with 3840 members with total assets of $3,380,-000,000 on April 30 this year, and 2086 members with $2,807,000,000 assets on Dec. 31, 1933.

With the increase in assets, the total reserve credit capacity of members now is more than $1,000,000,000, the board stated.

Member institutions are entitled to obtain long- and short-term advances or loans at low interest rates there are 12, as funds are needed by them to satisfy their seasonal needs and to augment their funds on hand for loans on homes. Demand and time deposits may be made by the institutions with these 12 banks.

Each member institution maintains an investment in stock of its district Home Loan Bank, equal to at least one per cent of the total of the members' outstanding home mortgage loans.

Institutions eligible for membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank System include savings, building and loan associations, homestead associations, co-operative banks, savings banks, and insurance companies.

The 12 Federal Home Loan Banks are located in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Winston-Salem, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Des Moines, Little Rock, Topeka, Portland, and Los Angeles.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Amount	Payable	Holders of Record
First M'gement Inv Tr'st	4c	July 15	July 12
New England Tr Co (Boston, Mass.)	25	Aug. 2	July 1
North Phila Trust Co (Phila, Penna)	50c	July 15	July 8

Stock

Phoenix Securities		Aug. 2	July 22

Resumed

Oppenheim Collins & Co., Inc	50c	July 26	July 21
Phoenix Securities	25c	Aug.	July 22

Accumulated

Allied Internal Invests pf	50c	Aug. 1	July 26
Metropltn Ind'tries Co 6% pf allot ctfs pd	50% 25c	Aug. 1	July 21
Pacific Pow & Lt Co 7% pf	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 17
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 17

Increased

Internal Radio	60c	July 19	July 15

Regular

Addressograph - Multigraph	25c	Sep. 22	Sep. 2
Atlantic Macaroni Co, Inc	$1 Q	Aug. 2	July 26
Bullock's, Inc (Los Angeles, Calif.) 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Canadian Dredge & Dock	$1	July 31	July 14
Century Shrs Tr pt 41c		Aug. 1	July 14
El Prod Corp (Pa)	50c	July 5	June 28
Faber, Coe & Gregg, Inc. 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 2	July 20
First Manag't Foundation ben int shs 6c	Q	July 15	July 12
First Nati Bk (

Arctic Mail Ship Leaves Montreal For Hudson Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, July 10—The R. M. S. Nascopie leaves Montreal today, Arctic-bound, carrying the Canadian Government's annual Arctic inspection party, natural scientists, police replacements, missionaries, fur traders and a year's supplies for the fur and police posts of the far north. It also carries mail to be stamped at North America's most northern post office, Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island, 1000 miles south of the North Pole.

Mail comes but once a year for those white people who live along the Hudson Straits, on the shore communities of Baffin Island, Devon Island and Ellesmere Island. Radio messages on the weekly Arctic broadcasts are the only other means of contact with the outside world for most of these pioneers. The radio operators of the marine stations in the Hudson Straits can have two-way communication with the outside world, and they can look for mail and parcels from home on the Government ice-breakers which operate in the Straits, or from a freighter from Europe or Churchill, the Hudson Bay grain port.

The mail for these northerners is bulky. It contains not only letters, but parcels, newspapers, magazines, enough reading to keep for the long winter evenings, letters which have been accumulating at Ottawa for months. In the past few years the mail has been much heavier. The post office department decided that philatelists would also welcome letters postmarked at these northern outposts of civilization. From a few hundred letters the philatelic mail has grown to tens of thousands, and the police constable at each post who used to act as postmaster for outgoing mail from the few white people, has been replaced by a postal official who travels the entire trip, and postmarks each of the many letters at the various stops.

Letters for the onee a year mail service have to be sent to the Philatelic Division of the Post Office Department at Ottawa, each stamped with the regular postage.

Stops are made at Port Burwell, on Ungava Bay; Lake Harbour, Baffin Island; Port Harrison, east shore of Hudson Bay; Pangnirtung, Baffin Island; Pond's Inlet, at top of Baffin Island; Dundas Harbour, Devon Island; Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island.

In the Hudson Bay, stops are also made at Chesterfield and Churchill, points which receive more frequent mail service.

To the Canadian Government the northern philatelic mail means not only dollars in pocket, but also advertising of Canada's eastern Arctic islands and the fact that they are occupied the year round. At the northern post offices the special postmaster takes his mail and his special date marking stamps, adds the local outbound mail, and transforms the police station or fur post into a temporary post office. In October many persons will receive their mail from the farthest north post offices in the British Empire, the farthest north on this continent.

British Raise Funds For Spanish Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Further aid for Spanish children is being asked by the Save-the-Children Fund here. It is pointed out that, while the bringing of 4000 Basque children to Britain is a very considerable achievement, it must not be allowed to obscure the larger issue of "war-exiled" children throughout Spain.

Children's colonies have been established outside the war areas and these, the Fund states, are in urgent need of support, unless they should have to be disbanded and, the children left without assistance.

Highest Motor Road In Europe Opened

SAINT MAURICE, France, July 10 (AP)—President Lebrun inaugurated the highest automobile road in Europe today, the Iseran Pass highway twining between mountain peaks with an altitude reaching 9230 feet. The highway, linking Lake Leman with the Mediterranean Sea, required nine years to build. It runs near the famous passes of Mount Cenis and Saint Bernard in the department of Savoie close to the Italian frontier.

Britain's Foreign Trade Shows Continued Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is well maintaining its foreign trade. Official figures now available for the first five months of the current year show imports valued at £394,000,000, and exports totaling £207,000,000. These, although still from 8 per cent to 24 per cent below preslump totals, show steady improvement since 1935, when the corresponding figures were £302,000,000 for the United Kingdom's imports and £176,000,000 for its exports.

Of the improvement in imports since last Christmas, compared with a year ago, a substantial proportion —£5,500,000—is under the heading of raw materials, while among exports the increase has been to the extent of £5,000,000 in manufactured goods, products of cotton and of iron and steel showing the largest advances.

Mexican Islanders Ask Communal Farm System

MEXICO, July 9 (AP)—The Mexican Government took under advisement today a petition from residents of Cordoba island, in the Rio Grande river south of El Paso, Texas, asking for the establishment of communal farms.

The islanders asked that the land be distributed among them in the same way other lands in Mexico have been expropriated and given to peasants. Two engineers from the agrarian department are en route to Cordoba island to study the possibility of dividing the land for distribution among the petitioners.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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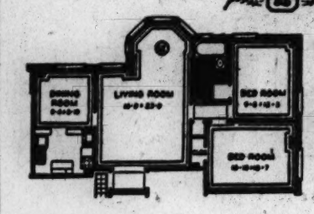

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CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASS., First Church of Christ, Scientist, 165 Winthrop Street, Winthrop Centre—Sunday morning services—10:45 a. m. Sunday evening services—7:30 p. m. during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE—Attractive farm, homelike surroundings, bathing, boating, home cooking. $17-$18, booklet. E. Hedstrom, Enfield, N. H.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Overlooking Little Squam Lake; boating, bathing, fishing; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN ACCOUNTANT, by large wholesale hardware concern. Must have thorough knowledge of accounting with voucher system. Give full particulars; age, experience, salary expected. Replies treated strictly confidential. Write Box P-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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673 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass. 1st. permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets 9 M., 3304.
MRS. ALBERT C. DOW

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Beer Men Ban Sale to Selves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 10—Liquor store clerks may sell whisky to the public, but not to one another.

Sale of whisky, beer and gin has been banned at the annual picnic of the Allegheny County branch of the State Liquor Control Board Employees' Association, to be held at Bradford Woods on Sunday. There will be a bar, but only soft drinks and ice cream cones will be dispensed over it, members of the association said today.

At the meeting which decided to ban hard liquor, proponents of the move urged that it would be unseemly for members of the association to sell liquor in the presence of their wives and sweethearts who will be present at the picnic.

The association has about 300 members and sells hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of liquor each year to residents of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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A proven Paint for millions of homes
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ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

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Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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Two Large Beautiful Stores
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Everything for the Table
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FLORIDA

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DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO FLA.

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Everything for the Home

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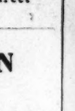

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New Zealand

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Shoe Specialists
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GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

"The Road Back," Anti-War Sequel to "All Quiet on the Western Front"

Another Dawn (Warner)—A familiar tune on the triangle theme, with the army post in the desert setting to make the familiar aspect of an old standby complete, and Kay Francis as the center of emotional disturbances that involve Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn in all the stock attitudes. Adults.

The Girl Said No (Grand National)—Selections from several Gilbert and Sullivan operas are introduced in the course of this story about a race track bookie (Robert Armstrong) who poses as a theatrical producer to pay back a taxi dancer (Irene Hervey) for playing a trick on him. The Savoyard tunes are sung by William Danforth, Frank Moulan, Vera Ross and Vivian Hart, in the manner they have done them on the stage. Family.

I Met Him in Paris (Paramount)—Sparkle of the dialogue is accompanied by the sheen of Idaho's Sun Valley, where the Swiss winter sports scenes were made. Claudette Colbert as a girl playing about in Europe. She meets two gay youths, played by Robert Young and Melvyn Douglas. Then her dull fiancé turns up. A deal of sophisticated fun before the girl chooses among the suitors.—Adults and mature young people.

The Last Train from Madrid (Paramount)—Grand Hotel on wheels, with current events in Europe supposedly drawn upon for a Sydney Carton plot that was old hat before Hollywood began making films, and not enough has been done to refresh the familiar clichés in the telling. For those who like to watch Dorothy Lamour, Lew Ayres, Gilbert Roland and Karen Morley, no matter what they are doing. Adults and young people.

Make Way for Tomorrow (Paramount)—Consistently intelligent and moving social drama. Pursues the theme of what to do with elderly parents, suddenly impoverished, who are forced upon self-centered grown-up children. Victor Moore, Beulah Bondi, Fay Bainter, Thomas Mitchell.—Adults and young people.

New Faces of 1937 (RKO)—A film musical which apparently is the residue of one of those producing enterprises involving nearly as many writers and musicians as players needed to fill its dozens of parts. The result has a curious wandering quality which returns now and then to its story of the young revue author whose work is produced by a swindler but unexpectedly becomes a success when Joe Penner wanders upon the stage and gives an impromptu dance. Other entertainers are Harriet Hilliard, Thelma Leeds, Milton Berle.—Family.

Nobody's Baby (MGM)—For those who laugh easily is this effort to make something humorous out of the supposed attainment of motherhood by two nurses. A café dancer turns out to be the mother of the baby involved. Some of the older of the jokes possible to such a story are omitted, so that is something. Patsy Kelly, Lyda Roberti, Lynne Overman, Robert Armstrong. Family (if slapstick is wanted).

The Road Back (Universal)—Offered as a sequel to "All Quiet on the Western Front," this newest film version of a Remarque novel is something less than it might be, so anxious was the studio to offend nobody, that being the sure way to please nobody completely. It does get over a poignant theme, however, that the men came home from war to an ungrateful atmosphere that was even more hostile, socially, than that of the trenches. John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Andy Devine, Barbara Reed, Louise Fazenda, John Emery. Adults.

Sing and Be Happy (Twentieth Century)—Advertising accounts in a war upon the radio, even to the extent of calling in the gangsters, to keep the film romance in the fashion. The songs are in the familiar popular vein. Tony Martin and Leah Ray are proving to be rising favorites with screen audiences. Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Call It a Day," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Step Lively, Jeeves," "The Man Who Could Work Miracles," "Maytime," "Captains Courageous."

Young people and adults: "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News."

Adults only: "Kid Galahad," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Mystic Mountain."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Come With Me To Mexico

59

Xochimilco's "Floating Gardens" (II)

When you go to Xochimilco's "floating gardens," you must not go expecting to feast your eyes on a spectacle rivaling the hanging gardens of Babylon—just go for a good time.

Even if you were all keyed up for an earthly paradise of lilies and roses, you would no sooner drive into the unpromising town than you would realize that you had come to the wrong spot. Not that there aren't flowers in profusion—you can buy all you can carry for a peso! And not that the tall stately willows do not lend an exotic charm to the place—for there is nothing else quite so fanciful as Xochimilco.

On entering the outskirts of the town you will be accosted by at least a dozen shouting urchins who are agents for certain canoe syndicates. (You see, your trip must include a "restful" cruise around through the canals.) And even if you steel yourself against the wiles and blandishments of these little touts, and step on the gas, you have yet to run the main gantlet when you drive into the center of the town. You will feel sure that at least 100 boys have singled you out for their individual prey; and they will race madly for your car—and, unless your experience is different from mine, you will soon have a dozen or more cluttering up your running boards and fenders and shouting the merits of their canoes.

Now here is an antidote or two which will be worth much to you: First, stop your car, and smilingly but firmly say, "Bajese!" (Bah'-hay-say—"get down"). If this doesn't work, and all your head-shaking and No's go for naught, just wave your right index finger back and forth, determinedly, in front of your face. This sign works wonders—and all but one or two of the youngsters will desert you.

Drive then through and beyond the town to the boat-landing; and pick out the cleanest craft. There will be scores of odd boats drawn up—catch as catch can—at the landing; and each will be gayly decorated, with a name wrought in fresh flowers on the front. We passed up several christened "Rosita," "Paloma," etc., and stepped precariously into "El Amor" ("love"), a flat-bottomed boat with a rounded canvas top, and equipped with table and chairs.

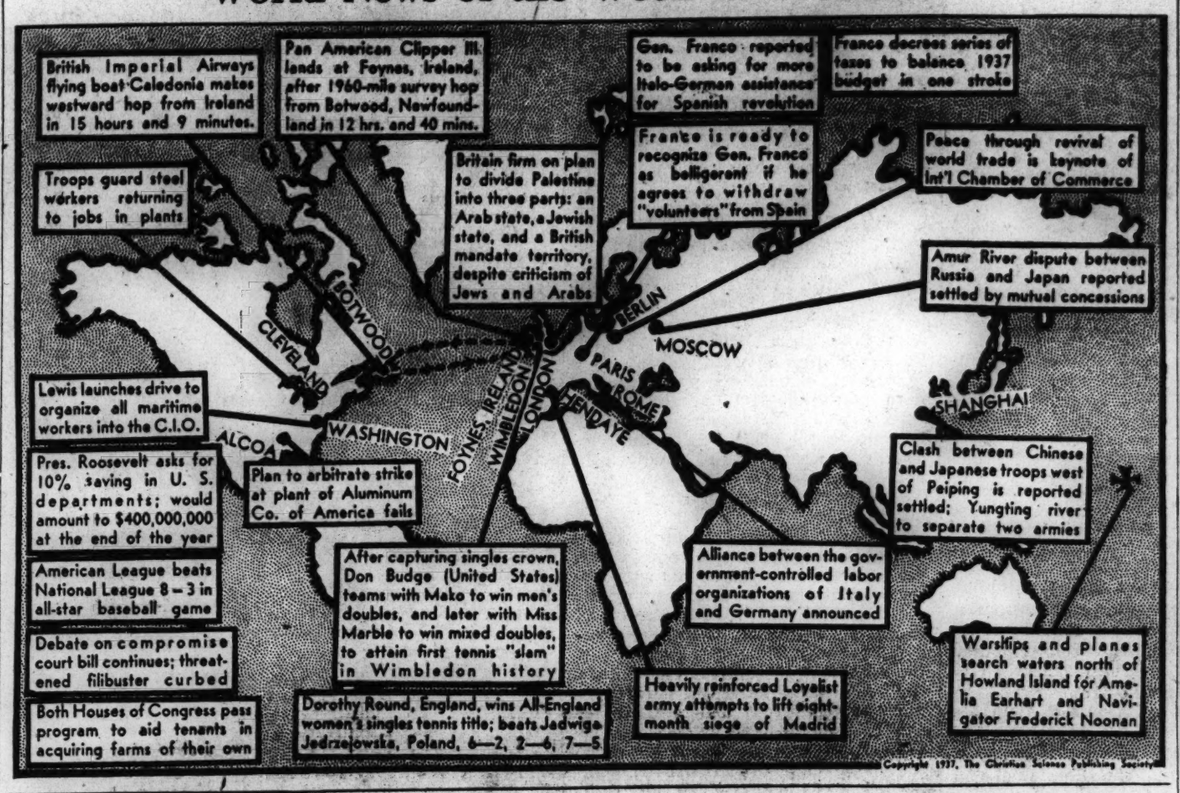
How our pole-pushing gondolier snaked us out of the welter of other craft and into the open canal is something I shall perhaps never know. But no sooner were we out into the clear than we were bombarded by three other craft on which fierce-looking cameras were set up. The easiest way out seemed to be to have our picture taken by one pirate crew. And then we had the pleasure of having that skiff within arm's length until the pictures were finished. Meanwhile, we were besieged and rammed by several boats laden with flowers, by three or four offering food and drinks; and by two with orchestras aboard, ready to tie to us and regale us with melody.

Although Sunday is the big day out here, at which time the place is alive with thickly populated craft, with folks clambering from one to another, I should recommend that you emulate us and come on a week day. Even then there will be local color enough and to spare.

But you will agree with me when you see a family being poled slowly along the murky waters, and boisterously enjoying a picnic spread, while lilting tunes filter through the tall trees and flowers, that Xochimilco—whatever else it may be to the visitor—is a paradise for the hard-working Mexicans on their day off.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

World News of the Week at a Glance


British Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia makes westward hop from Ireland in 15 hours and 9 minutes.
Pan American Clipper III lands at Foynes, Ireland, after 1960-mile survey hop from Botwood, Newfoundland in 12 hrs. and 40 mins.
Gen. Franco reported to be asking for more Italo-German assistance for Spanish revolution
France decrees series of taxes to balance 1937 budget in one stroke
Troops guard steel workers returning to jobs in plants
Britain firm on plan to divide Palestine into three parts: an Arab state, a Jewish state, and a British mandate territory, despite criticism of Jews and Arabs
Franco is ready to recognize Gen. Franco as belligerent if he agrees to withdraw "volunteers" from Spain
Peace through revival of world trade is keynote of Int'l Chamber of Commerce
Amur River dispute between Russia and Japan reported settled by mutual concessions
Lewis launches drive to organize all maritime workers into the C.I.O.
Pres. Roosevelt asks for 10% saving in U. S. departments; would amount to $400,000,000 at the end of the year
Plan to arbitrate strike at plant of Aluminum Co. of America fails
Clash between Chinese and Japanese troops west of Peiping is reported settled; Yungting river to separate two armies
American League beats National League 8—3 in all-star baseball game
After capturing singles crown, Don Budge (United States) teams with Mako to win men's doubles, and later with Miss Marble to win mixed doubles, to attain first tennis "slam" in Wimbledon history
Alliance between the government-controlled labor organizations of Italy and Germany announced
Debate on compromise court bill continues; threatened filibuster curbed
Both Houses of Congress pass program to aid tenants in acquiring farms of their own
Dorothy Round, England, wins All-England women's singles tennis title; beats Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5
Heavily reinforced Loyalist army attempts to lift eight-month siege of Madrid
Warships and planes search waters north of Howland Island for Amelia Earhart and Navigator Frederick Noonan
BOTWOOD
CLEVELAND
WASHINGTON
ALCOA
FOYNES
IRELAND
WIMBLEDON
LONDON
PARIS
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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Pride

At the games of Olympia, Diogenes beheld some young men from Rhodes attired most magnificently. "This," he exclaimed, "is pride!"

Later, meeting with some Lacedemonians, who affected a mean and slovenly dress, he said, "And this also is pride!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "I have always had a great respect for a Philippine proverb: 'Into the closed mouth the fly does not get.'"

Factual Figuring: 6 (Aegean) plus 13 (Mediterranean) minus 5 (Crete) times 6 (Greece) divided by 6 (Athens) equals 14.

Letter Changing: Deep, peep, pool, peal, meal, meat, melt, welt, well.

A bit of Numerical Arranging: 15,432 will go into 123,456 exactly 8 times.

Weights and Measures: 4 quarts—gallon; 3 miles—league; 16 ounces—pound; 24 grains—pennyweight; 8 quarts—peck; 60 seconds—minute; 24 sheets—quire; 6 feet—fathom; 2000 pounds—ton; 40 rods—furlong.

Liberty

The power and glory of all creatures and all matter consists in their obedience, not in their freedom. The sun has no liberty—a dead leaf has much.—Ruskin.

Two and One

Nature has given us two ears but only one mouth.—Disraeli.

Quotation for Today

THE HUMBLEST in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error.—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

In Lighter Vein

Easy Method

"We never needed any of them new-fangled scales in Ireland," said O'Hara. "There's an easy way to weigh a pig without scales. You get a plank and put it across a stool. Then you get a big stone. Put the pig on one end of the plank and the stone on the other, and shift the plank until they balance. Then you guess the weight of the stone, and you have the weight of the pig."—Fort William Times-Journal.

For a Big Splash

Angler (to friend): "Yes, the fish was too small to bother with, so I got two men to throw it back into the water."—Pearson's.

Going and Coming

The wealthy father was very skeptical of the financial status of the young man who was courting his daughter. He took him aside one evening and asked: "Now, about money—how long do you think you can keep going?"

The young man stammered: "Not—not very long, I guess."

"Then don't keep coming," said the father.

Well?

The pupil was asked to paraphrase the sentence "He was bent on seeing her."

He wrote: "The sight of her doubled him up."

"Ach, how I adore your hills, your lochs, your what you call them?—glens—eet ees all so ver' Engleesh!"—Answers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

The virtue of being a good neighbor is still practiced in rural sections of Alabama. Recently when all the farmers on Sand Mountain were busy with their spring plowing, one of their number suffered the loss of his house and household goods by fire.

More than 40 men quit their plowing, hitched their mules to huge logs and hauled them to the sawmill, and quickly helped to build a new home.

Their wives, who were as busy as the husbands, gave quilting parties and suppers in order to raise money. The house completed, they sent a stove, furniture, hams, eggs, butter, and other needed things.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Lawn Breakfasts

One woman who lives near several large apartment houses occupied by employed people, decided to serve lawn breakfasts on her prettily terraced yard. She sent out cards giving menus of three breakfasts (10, 15 and 25 cents); response was immediate. An electric percolator, a toaster, and a waffle iron are in constant use; and homemade doughnuts are in frequent demand.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alienate—Only three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate.*

There are a number of English words derived from the Latin *alius*, "another," among them: "alias" (another name), "alien" (belong to another race, family, or nation), "alienation" (withdrawing from one to another), etc. The verb "alienate," from the same root, denotes a turning to another, or a transference, as of property, affections, or ideas. There is always an object—"another"—on whom, according to the derivation, the property, affections, or ideas are conferred.

In this respect, "alienate" differs from "estrange" and "separate"; for while these indicate a withdrawal, they do not imply a turning to someone, or something, else. One who cannot be alienated has a steadfast trust; he is too strong to be diverted.

Amen—When the word is spoken, the *a*, especially in America, is sounded preferably as in *ace*; when the word is sung or chanted, the *a* is sounded as in *arm*.

The word came to us from the Hebrew *amen*, "firm, true, faithful" (from *aman*, "to sustain, support"). It gradually came to be used as a solemn ratification of an expression of faith; and it is usually employed at the end of a benediction.

Beatified—*Be-at'-tih-fide* (*e* as in *create*, *a* short, first *i* short, second long).

The Latin *beatus*, "happy, blissful, blessed," and *facere*, "to make," are combined in "beatify," which we use in the sense of "to impart blissful enjoyment." The participial adjective, "beatified," as in "beatified understanding," carries over the thought of "blissful, blessed."

Contaminate—*Kon-tam'-ih-nate* (*o* and *i* clipped-short, first *a* short, second long).

It is significant that both "contagious" and "contaminate" are from the same Latin roots: *cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch." A so-called contagious disease is one which is said to be communicable by contact—touching; and, by the same reasoning, we note that that which is true cannot be contaminated by error, because the two do not touch. Incidentally, the Latin *contaminare* meant "to defile"; and our word "contaminate" is used in the sense of "to make inferior or impure by mixture or contact."

Contingent—*Kon-tin'-jent* (*o* and *e* clipped-short, *i* short).

Here we have another word which reaches back to the Latin *cum* and *tangere*, but by way of the verb *contingere*, "to touch, relate." Our adjective has its principal use in expressing the sense of "subject to something else; dependent upon a preceding event; conditional upon or touching another situation"—as, "happiness contingent upon service."

Data—Preferably *day'-ta.*

Divest—Long *i*; and accent on the second syllable.

Embryonic—*Em-brih-on'-ik* (all vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable).

An embryo is the rudiment of an organized physical being, a young organism in the prenatal stage of development—our word being derived from the Greek *embryon*, "the fetus, or the young in the egg or womb." The adjective form, "embryonic," may be used in the sense of "of or pertaining to an embryo; incipient; rudimentary."

Hypocrisy—*Hih-pok'-rih-sih* (first *i* and the *o* short, other *i*'s clipped-short).

The act or practice of pretending to be what one is not, of feigning to feel deeply what one does not feel, is summed up in our word "hypocrisy," which is derived from the Greek *hypokrisis*, "the acting of a part (on the stage), simulation, outward show."

It is to be noted, however, that "hypocrisy" is applied especially to the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion. The reproach of the word is not fastened on the one who would appear less deserving than he is, but to the one who smugly covers his sins and pretends to be virtuous—the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Inertia—Preferably three syllables, *in-ur'-shia* (*i* short, *u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Our word is taken directly from the Latin *inertia*, "inactivity," compounded of *in*, "not," and *ars*, "art." (If art betokens skill, aptitude, activity, and ability, the lack of art obviously denotes the opposite; hence, anything characterized as inert is incapable of effecting forceful action.)

Aside from a rather technical use of the word in physics, "inertia" is employed to suggest "indisposition to motion, exertion, or action."

Jairus—Preferably *Jay'-ih-rus* (*a* long, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

Obliterate—*Ob-lit'-er-ate.*

In writing with a stylus on a waxen tablet, the ancient Roman could obliterate (*ob*, "over, and *littera*, "letter") his letters by rubbing out the mistake with the rounded end of his writing instrument. Today, when something is obliterated, it is effaced, it is removed so that the record of it is gone forever.

Note that if certain undesirable qualities are obliterated,—that is, if the mental slate is once rubbed clean,—true ideas may be impressed effectively.

Pontius Pilate—In a poll conducted among readers of this newspaper, the vote was 7 to 1 in favor of the three-syllable *Pon'-tih-us*—this despite the latest Webster's evident preference for *Pon'-shus*. We abide by the results of our poll.

Talitha cumi—It is to be regretted that the latest Webster's omits the pronunciation for these Aramaic words. But in earlier editions the pronunciation was given as *Ta-le'-tha* (*a*'s as in *arm*, *e* long) *koo'-me* (*oo* as in *food*, *e* as in *create*).

"Verily, verily"—Not to be rattled off like "twinkle, twinkle." The words should be read with conviction.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Theodore Roosevelt Jr., when asked once how he made out so well as Governor of the Philippines, replied:

"A BCDF CGECHI BCJ C KLFCN LFIOFPN QRL C *OBAGAOOATP OLRDFLU: 'ATNR NBF PGRIPJ VRXNB NBF QGH JRFI TRN KFN.'"

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Sea in which the Greek Archipelago is located—— add the number of letters in the name of the Sea located to the south of this sea——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the large island located to the south of the first-mentioned sea, and in the last-mentioned ——; multiply by number of letters in the name of the country located to the west of the first-named Sea——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the Capital City of this country ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Many readers have cut down the moves on various letter-changings of late. Good work! Now—how DEEP is the WELL? In other words, how many changes from DEEP to WELL? It has been done in 8. Any fewer?

A Bit of Numerical Arranging

Try arranging the five digits 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 into a whole number which will divide evenly into 123,456.

Weights and Measures

Of course, even a child knows that 4 quarts equal a gallon—as checked below. But how long will it take you to match the others?

1	4 quarts	fathom	
2	3 miles	furlong	
3	16 ounces	gallon	1
4	24 grains	ton	
5	8 quarts	league	
6	60 seconds	pennyweight	
7	24 sheets	pound	
8	6 feet	minute	
9	2000 pounds	peck	
10	40 rods	quire	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Baltimore Evening Sun: The National Inventors' Congress, we see, has on display a tearless onion-slicer. Now won't the tree people accommodate us with a weepingless willow?

Milwaukee Journal: A local guesser has spotted an A-1 early cantaloupe the first crack out of the box, and is retiring while his reputation is bright.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: Ending of the barber strike in New York will give patrons a chance to catch up in their old magazine reading.

New Yorker: After all, Uncle Sam did not fare so badly on the fifteenth of June. He got nice installment payments from little Finland and the little taxpayers.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Shore Adventure Begins*

By LE PELLEY

IT SEEMS GOOD TO GET ASHORE AGAIN — WHERE ARE MARMADUKE AND THE GIRLS...?
THEY WENT DOWN TO WATCH THEM BEACH THE BOAT
WOOOO-- A-A OWOH
SAY— DID YOU HEAR THAT?!
YES — BUT I WISH I HADN'T
WERF
SHALL WE GO UP INTO THE HILLS AND FIND OUT WHAT IT WAS???
WELL— AS A MATTER OF FACT, TUBBY— I HAVEN'T ONE SPECK OF CURIOSITY LEFT!
FURTHERMORE, MY MOTHER ASKED ME TO GET TO BED EARLY!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Duck Ventriloquist*

By THE HAGERS

SIR WALTER DRAKE
"GOOD MORNING!" SAID A VOICE POLITE. I LOOKED BUT NO ONE WAS IN SIGHT
"PLEASE HELP ME DOWN." WAS I AWAKE? THE VOICE CAME FROM SIR WALTER DRAKE!
"YOU'RE QUITE SURPRISED THAT I CAN TALK?" JUST THEN A DUCK CAME DOWN THE WALK.
"PLEASE PARDON! I COULD NOT RESIST I AM A DUCK VENTRILOQUIST."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Live and Help Live

"WHAT we want in the world is peace, happiness and prosperity for all, and we can get it if all men become friends instead of rivals. It means that each man has got to open his heart out unselfishly in friendliness to others."

The voice was that of Lord Baden-Powell radiocasting from London his message to the Jamboree which the Boy Scouts of America have just ended in Washington. Next month Lord Baden-Powell as Chief Scout will be welcoming to Holland the Scouts who will come from all over the world to the International Jamboree. The far-flung tent city in Washington's Potomac Park also had its international aspects, for representatives from Poland, Roumania, Holland, Mexico and many other countries mingled with the 27,000 youngsters and leaders there.

All this gives point and proof to the fourth Scout law, "A Scout is friendly." A Boy Scout "is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout." More than 3,000,000 Boy Scouts in seventy-three different lands subscribe to this and the other elements of the Scout law requiring trustworthiness, loyalty, helpfulness, courtesy, kindness, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift, courage, cleanness and reverence.

These boys are learning how to live, and not only to let live but to help live. This organization is not military nor militant, yet it inculcates the best of the military virtues, order, self-reliance, and true patriotism. It does not regiment helpless, trusting boyhood into cannon fodder, but gives play to boyish initiative in ways that are constructive and useful.

The boy who has learned to do his part in camp, to take care of himself on a hike, to meet emergencies with resourcefulness and to fulfill the merit badge tests in a number of handicrafts has laid a foundation for citizenship. The way Scout troops in every part of the United States have been playing their parts in civic service is illustrated in items from the year's report by James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

For example, Scouts in the Huntington (W. Va.) area gave 150,000 hours of volunteer service in flood relief early this year, including movement of more than 500 families in boats by Sea Scouts. Rockford (Ill.) Scouts gathered thirty truckloads of so-called waste materials for the Goodwill Industries. A troop in South Corning, N. Y., fixed the well and kept the lawn mowed at the village community church. Roswell (N. M.) Scouts held a Christmas party for Mexican children. Many troops repair and distribute broken toys, and one little group in San Francisco will not soon forget a mother who could thank them only with silent tears of joy for the playthings they brought to her three little ones.

Is it to be doubted that these boys are learning the wider meanings of brotherhood? Theirs is a movement open to all nationalities, races and creeds. An Eagle Scout whose letter won a $5000 peace scholarship offered by Eddie Cantor related that since attending the 1933 Jamboree in Hungary he had been corresponding with Scouts he met from Estonia, Luxembourg, England, Austria, Persia, Syria, South Africa and Australia, exchanging stamps, songs, literature and articles characteristic of their countries. "After these contacts," he asked, "how could we ever want to go to war against each other?"

Vacations for Horses

VACATIONS for horses have been ordered by Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia. He decided that if the mounted policemen were entitled to vacations, so were their mounts, "And that goes for the ashcart horses, too," he said.

Wait until the privately owned horses hear about the good luck of the city equines. They'll prick up their ears and start collective bargaining with draymen for vacations, too—and who can say them neigh? If some cranky private owner refuses his horse a vacation, will Dobbin start a sit-down strike?

Jealous persons will envy the ease with which horses decide where to go on vacation. No worrying about choosing between the mountains and the seashore—just a picnic, in clover, 'most anywhere, will do.

But vacations for horses are not new. On many farms of yesterday the horses were turned out in the newly cropped meadow for a vacation of a week or two in the slack spell between haying and harvesting. One old Betsey, a roan mare, developed the week-end habit, too. She seemed to know when Saturday night came, and as soon as she was unharnessed trotted, not to her stall, but to the bars of the pasture fence, ready for a week end in the open. And if the bars were not opened soon enough to suit her, she vaulted the fence and disappeared down the lane to the willow-shaded brook.

Vacations for horses may well be recommended in both the city and country. Two weeks' vacation with pay—in oats and clover—ought to revive even the weariest horse and fit him better to pull his load the rest of the year.

Manhattan Hurdling

THIS fall New York City will elect its next Mayor, and all the colors that make the United States' national political picture today will furnish pigment for that election. Added is the issue of nonpartisan city government.

New York has had city rule of this caliber for four years under Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and he is again in the arena for its perpetuation. A stormy and vehement personality, devoted to directness, he has been as politically ungracious on all occasions, public and private, to those who made common cause to elect him in 1933 as to the ward-heeler. His own commissioners, 'top-men in their lines, hand-picked by him, have had to master the lesson of bearing with irascibilities stemming from utter impatience with anything resembling bureaucratic red tape. Even the metropolitan press was persona non grata for a long interim because of "fool questions."

And thus out of the four years of it does he emerge the same uncompromisingly independent figure that he went in. And he now holds the contemporary championship for severing American city rule from the system of partisan spoils in the very cradle of its inception.

New York City's fusion administration slipped in under the wire while the local Democracy initiated the New Deal-Old Line controversy that has since made over national political geography. Today Mayor LaGuardia is still number one man in the municipal field, conducting a front-porch campaign as a master insurgent from an East River promonotory in Queens where he has established City Hall in summer residence.

The Democratic drive to recapture local supremacy has resulted as yet only in a fiasco. James A. Farley's overseership has been effective in whipping the Tammany Tiger into conformity with his streamlined idea of city organization, but so unproductive of pre-eminent material for a LaGuardia opposition candidate that the unfruitful effort to draft United States Senator Robert F. Wagner was undertaken. The Senator, twenty-one years a member of Tammany Hall, made his duty speech to the organization on the Fourth of July with a description of it as the "cradle of modern liberalism," but immediately thereafter his absorption in his Senate task was made clear beyond mistaking.

Thus has the most formidable hurdle in the way of Mayor LaGuardia's return been taken without so much as the motion of a jump.

Hellas Under Heel

AN EXCUSE for their existence which is made by all modern dictatorships is that they have re-established order where formerly there was confusion; that without them efficiency would disappear and internal strife be renewed.

The dictatorship which exists in Greece through the co-operation between King George II and the head of his Government, Gen. John Metaxas, claims to have eliminated faction and given the country a rest from the violence of politics. What has really happened is that the factions have been silenced by the disintegration of one of them.

The splendid promise to hold the balance between the groups and restore constitutional government which the King made on his accession has not been fulfilled. The elections were held, but the period of Parliamentary Government which followed was troubled and brief. The military clique which was in the ascendant when the King came to the throne has again become predominant in the Government. The officers of the old Venizelist party are now leaderless and scattered. The Government may congratulate itself on having deprived its opponents of the means of attempting another coup d'état; but it has left deep discontent, and has attained its end, not by reconciliation, as was promised, but by the assumption of dictatorial power and the suppression of party politics.

The attempt which is now being made to identify the dictatorship in Greece with some of the characteristics of Fascism is artificial; the Fascist façade of the present Government is an afterthought, expressing nothing real in the national life. There is a good deal of talk in official circles of the danger of Communism, but Communism at present is not a very serious danger in Greece. The political unease of Greece for many years past has been caused by the jealousies of a comparatively small number of politicians, and the bad traditional practice of giving offices in the army and the civil service to the supporters of the party in power. What Greece needed was not the suppression of its political life, but its cleansing. That task was beyond the power of any party leader.

But where the politicians failed, the King, standing above party, might have succeeded if he had attached to himself broad-minded advisers who would have appealed frankly to the people for their support. And the urban Greeks of today, so intellectually active as they are, so eager for progress, and backed by an industrious, peace-loving rural community, are ready to follow any strong lead which would combine efficiency and political purity, without sacrificing political freedom. It is scarcely possible to believe that the Greek nation will long tolerate the repressive system on which the present Government relies.

On Jimmying the Court

Book News of the Day

BOOK publishing in America has taken on an impressive wing of political pamphleteering. The phrase is used in no derogatory sense; in fact, a resurgence of topical discussion of public affairs recalls that the Federalist papers were first published as a political pamphlet and indicates a wholesome interest on the part of the citizenry.

It is a far cry from the kind of book publication that moves in terms of years to that which deals in such current matter as does Merlo J. Pusey's THE SUPREME COURT CRISIS (New York: Macmillan. $1). Written with such a contemporaneity that it takes account of the retirement of Justice Van Devanter and the affirmation of the Wagner Labor Act, nevertheless the job is done with a thoroughness and a quality of workmanship not always present in other recent examples of the current events school of book manufacture.

Mr. Pusey's 105-page volume is avowedly a presentation of the strongest case the author could make for the preservation of the Supreme Court against the attack embodied in President Roosevelt's Judiciary Reform Bill. It has been prepared in co-operation with opponents of the measure in the United States Senate, the author being an editorial writer for the Washington Post. While little that is new could be adduced by way of argument, after the long public discussion that has taken place and after the scathing report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mr. Pusey does perform the service of drawing together the threads of the argument with exceptional compactness and logical force.

One by one, Mr. Pusey takes the arguments, made in behalf of the court packing proposal, and effectively demolishes them. At the outset, he narrates how journalistic examination of the premises in the first presidential message on the subject tore away effectively the pretext of increasing the efficiency of the courts and placed the argument squarely on the issue of executive domination of judicial opinions.

"There are some disadvantages," Mr. Pusey concedes, "in a system which permits judges to say what the Constitution is. But there would be infinitely greater dangers in a device which, in effect, might permit the President to say what the Constitution is."

Alleged historical precedents are examined with the conclusion that, while a desire to change the complexion of the court may have influenced some modifications in its size, that desire has never been a controlling factor in such a sweeping proposal. As to the argument that the Roosevelt Administration is acting under a mandate from the people, Mr. Pusey forcefully replies that, if the platform of 1936 means anything, that mandate was to seek an amendment of the Constitution rather than to attempt to jimmy the Court.

T. N.

Reflections of a Would-Be Hermit

By a Staff Artist

Lupe Takes a Vacation

I WENT into my bright little kitchen one summer morning to test the kettle of figs which I had sugared the night before in preparation for preserving. Ripe figs do not wait for the tides of leisure time, and the mocking birds had already consumed their share from my trees.

I looked in my pantry for a dozen decorated jars which I like to fill for company dinners, but they were not to be found. "I wonder where Lupe has put those jars," I said to myself. "I do wish she had not taken a vacation at preserving time."

While in the midst of getting out other jars I heard a clear soprano voice come trilling through my garden:

O patria mia,
Bendita tierra
De libertad.

In a few minutes more my little Mexican serving maid came into my kitchen to bring me the liberty about which she so gaily sang.

"Lupe!" I exclaimed questioningly.

"Señora!" she countered laughingly. "The vacation he are over today instead of Monday. I do not like heem when I have nawtheeng to do."

She put a large box upon the table and began tying an apron around her waist. "Lupe will now feex feegs," she declared. "You sit in breakfast nooks while I tell about vacation. Were you glad as brass band that I sent Ramon to help you peeck feegs yesterday?"

Before I could express my appreciation she continued, "First, Señora, Ramon who leeves next door say he are glad for my vacation so we can go in woods to get agarita berries. Then I say, 'Why not have peecneec to boots and take my abuela with us because she never have vacation but make the lace all day.' Then Ramon say, 'That ees fine idea; your grandmother ees good sports and will tell us hid treasure tale while we eat lunch. I will take my burro and cart and she can ride with lunch.'

"So, Señora, we tell my abuela and she smile and say, 'Si, si, mañana, Lupe.' Then I say, 'No mañana with me. Whole world theenk we put everytheeng off unteel mañana and make the joke about it, but I am break up such a bad habits and do everytheeng pronto.' Then she say that she will be hustling Americana too and she queeck put lace in pocket and pretend she dance the tango into kitchen while Ramon laugh and go for burro.

"We take old sheet and umbrella to catch red, sour berries while Ramon beat bushes and we spend day in woods. The bushes look like holly at Chreestmas time—only many more berries. While we spread lunch, grand surprise happen, only my abuela is not surprised. Dolores and my browther José ride up on bicycles with dozen bottles of cold soda pop, so popping grand vacation is had by all.

"One day Dolores and I make jelly and give my madre vacation to go on bargain hunts for curtains. Another day I geeve Dolores my red hat to help me keep children for Old Woman who live in Shoe while she takes vacation on other side of town with her madre; and Señora, she geeve me out of attic trunk a pair of seelver slippers. Theenk of it, Señora, seelver slippers for Lupe for the dancing. When I show them to my madre, Ramon came in and say there are beeg dance on plaza tomorrow night but I say I have no dress for such fine slippers.

"Then I could not theenk of anytheeng else for vacation until pop! like soda water I remember the feegs they are ripe. I tell Ramon the vacation he must stop and I must go help my Señora who do not know so much as Lupe about putting in spice to make preserves and peeckles smell grand to heaven."

"Lupe," I interrupted, "where are my fancy jars?"

"Here are jars," she replied, unwrapping her package. "I put agarita jelly in them because she are more bright color for company than feegs." She placed a jar in the window where the sunlight struck garnet shafts through the glass.

"Lupe," I said, "unselfishness is a trait which grows to colossal proportions when assiduously cultivated. It sends forth an aroma sweeter than the spices of Araby."

Lupe eyed me speculatively. "Are these beeg words what you write when you make funny curlicues in notebook all time I tell about vacation?" she queried.

"Yes," I replied. "And now if we hurry with the preserve we may have time to make over my white chiffon for you to wear to the dance with Ramon."

"Señora," she exclaimed. "The white chiffon with the red sash? How beautiful the tango will be with red sash float out with every turn and dip! I will tell Ramon 'The vacation are a grand theeng. Everybody should take heem to find out what beeg surprise is at end.'"

H. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Canada From Within

By Frank L. Perrin

TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE view from without the borders of a country may not be distorted, but it is never quite complete or unobstructed. If one would know people and places and be able to place a somewhat accurate estimate upon them he must visit them in their homes, in the places where they gather, in their offices, or along the way. The warp and woof never show in their actual texture and quality when separated from their natural habitat and surroundings.

From below the international boundary line the people of the States have come to look upon their neighbors to the north as particularly blessed because it was assumed that they were exempt from the annoying political pettyfogging which recurreptly seems to upset the fairly satisfactory routine in the United States. It is distance that lends enchantment to the view. Ontario, speaking for one of the nine Provinces, has troubles of her own. The people who regard themselves as conservative in the truest sense of that term, like those similarly classified in the States, do not approve of constant experimentation, of attempting to travel new paths, social or political, simply because they are new.

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Here, as the situation is studied without prejudice and without any disposition to regard the efforts made in the States too critically, it is quite apparent that our Canadian friends have allowed to be imported across the border, without due appraisal and without challenge, a somewhat cheaply fabricated and entirely unsatisfactory American product. This, collectively regarded, comprises much that is undesirable in so-called practical political methods and practices. In its operation it entails the penalizing of productive industry, of invested capital designed to develop and expand natural resources for the immediate or temporary benefit, or enrichment, of areas or classes able or willing to perpetuate the power of the political party or the political managers now in the ascendancy.

In Canada, as in the United States and elsewhere at the moment, it seems to be forgotten that without stabilization, without the assurance to pioneering and progressive capital that investments will not be confiscated through excessive taxation without compensating benefits, production for profit, through use, will be slowed down and finally discouraged. Neither the Canadian people nor their near neighbors are persuaded to adopt the destructive theory of national economy.

Canada is capable, as everyone knows, of producing a tremendous surplus of bread, meats, fruits, butter and cheese. With the falling off in export demands this country's problem is one of overproduction, agriculturally. It may not be so generally realized that Canada, in the estimation of those in a position to judge, is likewise over-industrialized. It no longer looks to the United States for its supplies of machinery, tools and "Yankee notions." Canada, too, is looking for a market for all these things.

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Yet in Ontario, particularly, the disposition seems to be to foster these established industries and encourage their development and expansion, while overlooking, except for purposes of taxation, the great undeveloped mineral wealth buried in the hills and mountains farther north. It is in that direction, where rich ores abound, that thoughtful observers among the people here believe the efforts of the provincial government should be directed if present-day problems are to be solved. And yet for hundreds of miles, I am told, roads are all but impassable during many months of the year.

Why this neglect, this refusal to play along with the men who are endeavoring to develop the production of minerals as rich and abundant as those of the Rand and the famous Cobalt mines? The answer, supplied by the Canadian people themselves, is that the Government's encouragement of this industry would bring to the mineralized sections of the Province a population and a voting strength in the elections that would demand and enforce reforms which would turn back to those areas a fair portion of the revenues now exacted and appropriated to the uses of communities more densely populated.

In Ontario, just now, influences powerful in political councils are endeavoring to prescribe as part of the course of study in public and parochial schools, in the upper or advanced grades, the enforced or compulsory teaching of so-called health courses. Medical doctors have convinced some of the school officials that they, too, have theories which are still hidden from the children. Experimental therapy and experimental politics go hand in hand along the way.

The Wide Horizon

Palestine Partitioned

By Albert F. Gilmore

FOR nearly fifteen years the eyes of Europe and America have been turned every now and then to Palestine, seat of Israel's deepest experience and fondest hope. The effort under the Balfour Resolution to re-establish Zion in the Ancient Land, through supporting a large Jewish influx, was hailed as the consummation of a sustained hope, which had for centuries given little prospect of consummation. At last the Jews were to have a national home. The idea, examined under the impulse of sentiment rather than with the cold practicability of modern economics, received commendations from both Jew and Gentile.

This plan, however, although sympathetically conceived and generously supported by funds from America and England, when made operative, immediately ran against serious difficulties. What was to become of the 700,000 Arabs, for the most part Bedouin fellahin, small farmers, tenants of the rich effendi, wresting from the long-tilled soil the most meager livelihood, through hardest labor, aided only by the most primitive instruments. What was to become of them? There was no adjacent territory where they could be colonized. And Palestine itself, a territory of less than 8000 square miles, approximately the size of New Hampshire, was already, it seemed, supporting its limit of population. Moreover, the two races, Arab and Jew, were so unlike in racial instinct, in history, tradition, and most of all in religion, that for them to live peaceably side by side, even under the beneficent hand of the sympathetic British Government, seemed beyond the possibility of eventuation.

When the influx of Jews began the two peoples almost immediately came into conflict; and the fires of racial hatred, of religious prejudice, and of resentment alternately flamed and smoldered until it became obvious that the Zionist movement as originally planned could not succeed.

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When, ten years ago, I spent some time in Palestine, traveling over much of its territory, the conviction was formed that the scheme was unworkable and ultimately would have to be substantially changed, or abandoned altogether. I could not conceive how these two races could live at peace under the conditions that were developing.

Much of the fertile land in the plains of Sharon and Esdraelon was purchased by the Zionist capitalists, and subsidized farmers settled upon it. Modern machinery was set to work and the productivity of the soil greatly increased. This did not, however, help the Arab farmer, who still scratched the soil with a wooden plow and housed his family in a hut of baked clay. Resentment arose; armed clashes followed with sad results.

Meantime, the government undertook and carried out many excellent improvements. Electric power was developed on the Jordan. The unbelievably rich mineral deposits of the Dead Sea were exploited, improved agricultural methods were taught, sanitation in the towns was encouraged, and educational facilities improved.

However, these efforts, generously conceived and practically carried out, did not solve the problem. Racial prejudice, fanned by religious difference amounting to fanaticism, flamed up, and conditions grew worse to the point where it became manifest to the promoters of the Zionist movement, to the leaders of the Arab majority, and to the government that new methods of composing the situation must be devised. To this end a commission, appointed by the British Government two years ago, set to work with the one purpose, after gaining thorough knowledge of the situation, to determine upon a plan whereby all differences could be settled.

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Now the plan is made public. Briefly, it is that Palestine shall be divided into three parts: one portion for the Jews, another for the Arabs, and a third portion to continue under the British mandate. Roughly, the division is this: A Jewish territory extends from Lebanon, southward along the coast, including the rich plain of Sharon; the hill country, Transjordania, and the southern coast to Jaffa go to the Arabs; the British retain control of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, a corridor reaching to the sea at Jaffa, and the cities of Tiberias and Acre.

The Jews under the mandate have been a minority race. Under the new plan they will live in their own state, small to be sure, but self-governed, and taking its place in the sisterhood of nations. The Arabs will live under similar conditions, and it would seem with little reason for discontent. That the government retains control of the major cities and the holy places sacred to both groups and to Christians, seems especially wise.

The proposal promises peace. But it must run the gantlet of parliamentary debate, of discussion by the leaders of the Zionist movement, and of the acceptance of the Government of the United States, before it can become operative. To those who look upon the situation objectively, it appears a sane and wise solution of a condition which, during fifteen years, has caused the expenditure of great treasure and the loss of many lives. Friends of both groups, peace lovers in general, will anticipate an acceptance of what appears to be a peaceful, if not an altogether happy, solution.